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REVELATION.

They told me poppies in the wheat were red,
The Southern skies were deeply, darkly blue;
And I, who loved the jeweled words they said—I thought I knew.
But when I crossed a sea that seemed to stand
Within a hollowed sapphire closely sealed,
And saw the poppies flame across the land—
It was revealed.

Go shout your secret down the wind,
And write where all may read it;
For only the enlightened heart
Will find the treasure you impart,
And only he will heed it.
The world will love your shining words
And praise your cadence ringing;
But only he whose feet have known
The pathway you have made your own
Will know whereof you're singing.

They told me love was—oh, a thousand things—
Sweet, bitter, cruel, holy—tiger, dove—
And I, whose eyes had caught the gleam of wings
Sang oft of love.
But when love entered and the veil was torn,
I stood in silent wonder to behold,
Of all the chanting lovers since the dawn,
Not one had told!

Go shout your secret down the wind,
And write where all may read it;
For only the enlightened heart
Will find the treasure you impart,
And only he will heed it.
The world will love your shining words
And praise your cadence ringing;
But only he whose feet have known
The pathway you have made your own
Will know whereof you're singing.

—Marian West in Munsey.

IN MIDSUMMER.

In the sultry summer weather,
In the garden bed,
Bloomed three brilliant poppy blossoms,
Rich and rare and red;
Nodding, nodding, to and fro,
In a sleepy scarlet row.

Came three little laughing maidens—
Madge and Maude and May—
Tripping through the fragrant garden
On that sunny day;
Bright eyes, black and brown and blue,
Big sunbonnets, neat and new.

Each one picked a sleepy poppy,
Rent its petals back,
Tied a blade of grass around them
With a dainty knack.
Here a pat and there a shake,
Till, all smiles and wide awake.

Lo, there stood three poppy ladies,
Each in silken gown,
Frill of lace and sash of satin,
And a tiny crown.
Bobbing, bobbing, to and fro,
In a stately scarlet row.

—Alice E. Allen in Good Housekeeping.

IN PRAISE OF KIPLING.

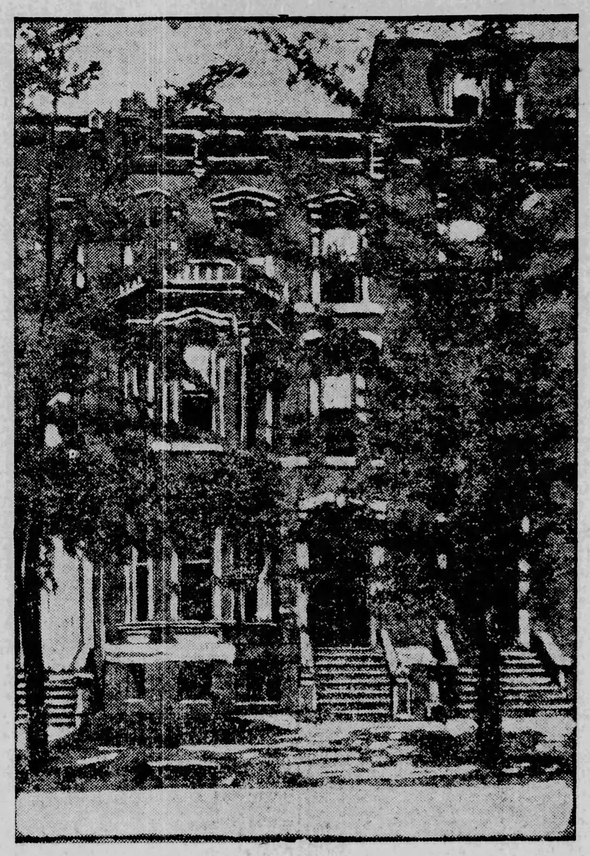
'E's a-gittin' waxed most awful in the papers near an' far;
'E is classed with Halfred Haustin, think o' that!
They make fun of 'is hopinions on the way to fight the war,
An' they say that 'e's a-talkin' through 'is 'at.

But as long as T. Mulvaney tells o' fightin' Fothens, where
'The fightin' was the kind to read about,
And w'ile old Shere Khan is snarlin' in 'is mossy jungle lair,
Little Rudyard's reputation won't give hout.

Then 'ere's to you, Mr. Kipling. You're a as been, it may be;
But the things you've done already's plenty good enough for me.

—The Book Lover.

GEN. WOOD'S HOUSE IN NATIONAL CAPITAL



Washington, July 10.—The house which was secured by order of President Roosevelt for General Leonard Wood, late governor general of Cuba, is 20 Lafayette square. It is the property of Charles C. Glover, president of one of Washington's most substantial banking institutions. It was built by him twenty-three years ago and was occupied as his residence until within the last year, when he removed to a new home farther up town.

The house faces the east, directly overlooking Lafayette park and the statue of Rochambeau, which recently was unveiled. It is a large, three-story building, with brown-stone front and massive stone steps leading up to the front entrance. It contains fifteen rooms, all large and well proportioned with plenty of light and air.

General Wood occupies the front room on the first floor, which has a large bay window. In the adjoining rooms and on the floors above are the quarters of the various officers who were on civil duty in Cuba. There is also a large force of clerks, typewriters and stenographers. Everybody is engaged in preparing the report of the governor general, which will be submitted to congress next December.

The rental paid Mr. Glover for the house amounts to $208.33 a month.

It is regarded as probable that the work of closing up the accounts of the Cuban military government will not be completed until September at the earliest. This will necessitate the occupation of the house during the rest of the summer.

The check with which the rent for June was paid was drawn on a Cuban bank and bore the signature of R. P. Davis, "disbursing officer of the military government of Cuba." It would appear from this that the expense incident to securing the Glover house for the use of General Wood is being paid out of the Cuban funds.

General Wood's house is situated in the most fashionable residence section of Washington. Immediately adjoining it on the north is the temporary residence of the nation's executive, which will be occupied by the President and the executive working force until the alterations and improvements now under way on the White House are completed, some time next fall or winter. Next door to the President's house is the home of the Cosmos club, one of the most exclusive clubs of the national capital. Directly across Lafayette park Senator Hanna lives in the house formerly occupied by Vice President Hobart. Senator Depew's house faces the park on H street and the Arlington hotel is just across the corner in Vermont avenue. Among General Wood's neighbors are numbered statesmen, diplomats and millionaires—the elite of Washington society.

The fact that General Wood occupied his house nearly a month prior to the date of the President's removal from the White House is cited by war department officials in contradiction of the story that the general's house was selected with a special view to its proximity to the temporary white house. It is regarded as significant, however, that General Wood was the President's guest at the old White House for some time after his return from Cuba and now, after the President's removal, the latter and Wood are as near each other as is is possible for neighbors to be. Wood can step right into the vestibule of the President's house from his own front door. He has access to the executive quarters at any time and makes frequent use of this privilege.

A SACRED CHINESE COIN.

One of the coins of the Chinese Emperor Kanghi is very much sought after by the Chinese, who use it in making rings for the finger. It is slightly different from the other cash issued under the same emperor in the form of one of the characters that indicate the regnal period. The Chinese call it "Lo-han cash," the word Lo-han being a transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanskrit word Arhan, "venerable," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha, who are frequently seen ranged along the two sides of the principal halls in Buddhist temples.

The tradition is that while the emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries he became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism and illustrated this phase of his faith by having a set of eighteen brass Lo-han images melted down and cast into cash. This brass is said to contain a considerable portion of gold; hence the demand for the cash.

ANCIENT CEREMONY OF THROWING THE DART

Does the ancient ceremony of "throwing the dart" survive anywhere in the United Kingdom but in Cork where it was carried out this week? Every third year the mayor—he is now the lord mayor—of Cork proceeds in state to the mouth of Cork harbor and there throws into the sea a dart with a gilded head and a shaft of mahogany, saying as he does so, according to immemorial custom

"I cast this javelin into the sea, and declare that so far seaward as it falls extends the right and dominion of the corporation of Cork to and over the harbor, as well as the rivers, creeks and bays within the same."

The ceremony is a somewhat picturesque survival of the times when the mayors of Cork—as in other cities—were admirals of the port, and thus indicated their authority. It is, of course, now no more than an excuse for a trip down the harbor and a banquet on board the steamer.

The Difference.

"Is that poetry or verse?"

"Verse, of course. Why, you can understand what it means."—Chicago Evening Post.

None But The Brave—

By Hamblen Sears

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CHAPTER X.

How the Mouse Became a Lion.

We left the house with the prisoners as quickly as possible, the dead being buried. And, after continuing with the troop up the road some distance, I turned back on the excuse of having left something.

As I came near the house again my mind misgave me. Would she wait? Would she trust me still? It would take the devil himself to tell her mind, and I could not judge. I had seen her now but three or four times, and yet I knew at least twenty different humors; and heaven knew how many more she had at her call to do her bidding. Still, she should not have cause to doubt me. I, at least, would keep my word, and so I went on up the walk again to the side door and into the room where we had captured the maid and where the light still burned. Then on into the front hall. Listening a moment and hearing naught, I called her name.

A stifled exclamation came to me through the oak under the stairway, and the panel slid softly back. There was no light, but what worked its way across the back hall from the other room. Yet could I see her as she stepped out from the black hole, saw, too, that she leaned towards me, so that I caught her, or she had been on the floor.

What new mood was this? She was lying in my arms, her head on my shoulder, sobbing with the convulsive gasps of a child! She clung to me till the grip hurt my shoulder.

"What is it, Deborah?" I asked. "Hush! What is it? There's naught wrong now. They're gone, child."

Yet still she sobbed on. For the life of me I could not help it—she seemed so like a child—and I patted her shoulder softly and bade her calm herself.

"I cannot! I cannot!" she sobbed. "God help me from such another hour."

"Why, how should so brave a girl fear a dark corner?"

"Take me away! Ah, wilt not take me away from here?"

"Come, now," said I, moving to the back room.

"That man!" she cried in terror, looking up into my face with a frightened gaze. "Is he gone?"

"Long since," said I, as soothingly as I might.

"Is he dead? Did I kill a man?"

"Dost know you saved my life?" I asked, holding her close. There came a convulsive grip on my shoulder again.

"Thank God! Think God!" she murmured. "But did I kill a man?"

"No, surely not," said I. Yet the fellow lay in his new-made grave cold and stiffening fast. But she had so wild and crazed a look in her eyes I dared not add to her terror. And 'twas well I did so, for, with a long sigh, the nerves relaxed, and I lifted her in my arms and carried her out of the house into the cool morning air and down to the road, with never a word nor move from her.

'Twas a sweet burden to carry, and, as I moved along, she sighed again, in her half conscious condition, and reaching up one round arm put it about my neck. So could I have carried her a hundred miles. Was it not enough to make the warm blood flow back and forth to your heart? And would not a man give half his days to feel such another slowly throbbing against his coat? For the life of me I could not forbear to take the longest way to the gate—'twas but a paltry step at the longest.

Come to the roadside, however, and by the horses, I sat down upon the grass and, still holding her, waited in silence for fear that she might wake and force me to let her go. And then she drew something of a long breath and opened her eyes.

"'Tis quite right here, now," said I. "We be in the road far from the house," and she turned her head slowly, looking up at me, her cheek touching my coat. And I saw that the fear was gone.

"Why, where are thy nerves, girl?" I cried, with a laugh. Could not a man laugh for very joy of life at such a face, lying close to him, and looking up at him so with never fear nor doubt, but oh, what a world of trouble in the eyes? If indeed there be one who could not, let him get him to a nunnery, for he is a fool.

"You will not leave me?" she murmured.

"God forbid!" said I, fervently. And she moved a bit in my arms and drew another long sigh.

So I sat quiet for a space, Roger gazing down at me in wonder. And after a little she moved again.

"What is it?" said I, softly, for fear of waking her.

"I—I think I can sit up now," she answered.

"No, no," I insisted, "you're much too weak." And no doubt she was.

"I think that—that 'twas better I should," said she, with a trace of herself creeping into her voice.

"Nay, child," said I again, "'twill be your certain death. Lie still!"

"Since when, sir, have you acquired the authority to command me?" she asked, yet never moving to rise. There she lay close to me, her face as pale as the moonlight, yet giving the hint of the petulant raillery in her eye and voice.

According to one, Marvin by name, I had a right to command her, and as the thought grew in my head I held her closer to me, and looked down in her eyes, and said not a word.

"Mr. Balfort!"

Aye, 'twas over! There sat Mistress Deborah bolt upright beside me, taking up the tresses of her long hair with hands that might shake a little, but with no wavering in her face. Still I said not a word. Indeed, I did not like to meet her eye just then.

"I think I shall get up and walk a little," came in a constrained voice from her. And she forthwith attempted to rise. But had it not been for a quick grasp from me she would have fallen, and so, with a nervous laugh, she held to my arm again and looked up at me.

"Forgive me, dear friend! You were right. I am as weak as any nervous girl. Indeed, I am ashamed of such faintheartedness."

"Never a trace of faint heart is there about you," I answered warmly. "But you have had a night that might well strain the nerves of a strong man. Wilt take my arm and walk?"

She looked at me searchingly and made the trial. Then on a sudden she seemed to sink from me, and grasped my arm heavily, murmuring with that strange nervous laugh in her voice:

"I am so sorry, but—but will you—would you help me to a—"

And I had my arm about her again; for, indeed, the girl could not stand.

"You are too weak to walk, and you must trust to me as a gentleman—as a friend—as a—"

"Husband?"

"I did not say so."

"You thought it, perhaps?"

"My thoughts are my own, mistress."

"Indeed, sir, I fancied they were any one's who might look on your face!"

"Does my face, then, say I am a villain?"

"O, dost not see, stupid," cried she, "how safe I feel with you out of that terrible house? Could I smile and joke, think you, after that, if I were not as free as air—only a little weak and tired and—"

And then of a sudden she leaned her head against my shoulder and wept softly, holding my arm tight the while.

"Do not cry so, mistress! Wilt not rest quietly a moment till strength comes to you?"

"You do not understand a woman!" cried she, between sobs. "Go away and leave me—leave me alone!"

What the fiend I should do now I could not guess, till I bethought me of a pocket flask of brandy in the saddle, and, laying her quietly by the roadside, I was there and back in a moment and had forced her to take a swallow or two. After that, without more ado, I threw the reins of the two horses over one arm, and, picking her up, started down the road for the village, just as the first signs of dawn appeared over the hills.

For a time she lay quiet again holding me tight by the shoulder; and gradually the strong liquor and her own self control checked the quiet weeping. Thus, still lying close, she said:

"You must not carry me. 'Tis too great a burden."

"I could carry you to New York and not know it."

"Am I of so little consequence, sir?"

"You are—you are—oh, child, you know well what you are, and how little the burden of carrying you weighs me down!" Indeed, I said it somewhat bitterly, for everything was by the ears whichever way I might look.

For answer, she moved a little, turning her face up to me.

"Where are we going?"

"To the village below, where you can be warmed by a fire and have some woman to care for you."

"I need no woman to care for me," said she, quickly. "And I am quite satisfied now. But will it please your highness to let me try and walk a bit?"

Setting her down I held her while she felt her own weight, and then finding she could indeed stand, she let me lift her on Roger, and with one hand on my shoulder and the other on the good beast's neck, she rode and I walked into the village, just as the morning rays spread over the land.

"The dear sun," said she, softly. "There it is, as bright and clear as if there had been no dreadful night," and she added presently, "it seems that we are destined to take early morning jaunts together."

I walked on in silence, still holding her arm.

"Why so silent, sir? Do you not know that my nerves need cheering up? And yet you are as glum as an owl."

"I am thinking where I should be now, if it had not been for your courage last night."

"And is your life so serious a matter as all that?"

"No, 'tis not indeed. And if the fellow had touched me, little would have been missed from the world to-day."

There came a heavier grip upon my shoulder, and looking up I saw her leaning towards me with the new sunlight glistening on something in the eyes that looked earnestly down at me.

"And wilt fall morose, too, because I wept? Fie, how weak and foolish! How like a woman!" And yet I'd be sworn 'twas not that those filling eyes said to me.

"Mistress Deborah," said I, taking her hand from my shoulder, "Do you care the least how I feel? Dost know what I would say?"

"Aye, sir, you would tell me if this be not the very same village through which we passed but a few days since."

"Damn the village!" quoth I, softly, in some dudgeon.

"Sakes!" cried she, "'tis a pretty town. Why shouldst damn it, since we may yet breakfast together there—you and I, at our first meal—you and I, the rebel chieftain and the loyal maid!"

So we rode on into the village, and, stopping at the first house of respectable look, I went in and found a good woman who took Mistress Philipse and helped her to arrange her toilet. So I stood by the door, waiting her return, being myself, to tell the truth, worn out with the night's work and the excitement of the past few hours. I stood thus when a horseman came by from the north.

As he drew near, in spite of my own thoughts, I could not forbear a smile. For he was the most comical-looking bit of humanity it had been my fortune to meet in many a day. The horse was nearer dead than alive, lanky of limb, and seeming to have more corners and angles than the famous Rosinante of the Spanish writer's Don Quixote—a fierce-looking beast with long teeth and no hair in his tail. Yet he covered the ground, however strange his gait. But the rider looked as he might have come from a powder magazine that had blown him sky high and dumped him all shattered on the earth. He wore no hat and his long hair stood out every way but that which it was intended it should stand, while the poor man's clothes were ripped and torn, and hung in shreds about him. One boot was gone, and the blood stood on his brow and cheek, dried and black. As I say, I could not forbear a laugh at his wild appearance; and then it dawned upon me that the man wore the shreds of a Colonial blue coat and cavalry uniform. Seeing me in the doorway, he pulled up with such a suddenness that the strange beast he rode promptly sat down. Thereupon he dismounted and old Rosinante lay quietly at full length in the road.

"What in the name of the devil have you there, man?" cried I.

"Ye have a Colonial dress, sir," said the poor wretch, sainting, but gazing out of his bloodshot eyes suspiciously. "Are ye perchance an American officer?"

I told him I was.

"Do ye, then, know aught of one, Lieutenant Balfort, Merton Balfort?"

"Yes," said I, equally cautious. "And what of him?"

"I have a message for him."

"I am he."

"I am he."

Again he looked at me.

"How am I to know?" he asked.

I thought a moment and then said: "Did you meet any American troops going north some hours ago?"

"Yes, sir. Cavalry, under two officers."

"These officers. Do you know their names?"

"Yes, sir."

"They were Lieutenants Curtis and Acton," said I, "and carried British prisoners."

"Your pardon, lieutenant," said he, humbly; and then grasped the door post in evident exhaustion.

"Sit down, man, and say on," said I. He sank down on the step.

"I missed you at the fort, and came on—the road above—I met Lieutenant Curtis—he told me you were below at the ferry—before I got there some hell-hound fired from the woods and killed my horse—three of them took me—robbed me, by God, sir—saving your presence, sir—got my dispatches and read them, and kept them—I fought them hard, sir, but 'twas no use—and then one of them hit me a crack on the head, and—mayhap they left me for the crows, for when I got to again, there was I by the wayside in the bushes—and I'm not so sure of what I did, but remember getting a farmer to give me that lump of clay over there, and so," with a wan smile, "so I got on."

I picked the poor fellow up, and bade him tell me if he knew the message or who 'twas had sent it.

"I came from Tappan, sir, yesterday."

"From headquarters?" cried I.

"Aye, sir, from the general himself."

"What was it, man? What was it?"

"'Tis strange, now," he muttered, putting his hand to his head, "I heard that son of hell read it but a few hours since."

"Think, man, think!" said I, roughly.

"Yes, yes," cried he, looking up at me. "'Twas an order from the commander-in-chief—for Lieutenant Balfort to report at headquarters at once—aye—at Tappan. Could ye, could ye give me a drink of water, sir?"

Turning to get the drink for him, I saw that Mistress Philipse had heard his message, and I would have given much to read her thoughts then.

"Well done, my man! Come, let me take you in here," and we carried him into the front room, and laid him on a sofa, and gave him his fill of water.

Then, while he lay quiet, I turned to her.

"Will you come to our breakfast?" said she, with just a shade of embarrassment in her tone, and of red on her cheek.

"Mistress," said I, "had you aught to do with the attempt to rescue Andre?—Nay, 'tis an unfair question," I added, hurriedly, for there came a sudden change in her eyes. "I will ask another, instead. You heard this man's tale. Will—will others know of the message?"

"Does the lion eat the mouse which gnawed his bands in twain?" she asked.

"It depends upon how hungry the lion is."

"After breakfast the lion would not be so hungry."

"Then, it depends, too, on whether the lion is a chivalrous lion."

"Do you think she is?" she asked, slowly, looking out across the street.

I took her hand and kissed it gently, and said:

"I think she is. But I cannot stop for breakfast—I must be gone at once," and we moved out to the door. "What am I to do with you?"

She looked up without the shadow of a smile.

"You might sell me—or, perhaps some man would be willing to hire—"

"Madam, you jest upon a serious topic."

"You duty bids you stay with me," said she, seriously now.

"You know I cannot."

"Is, then Mr. Washington so much more important than your—than I?"

"'Tis an unjust query. I must obey him."

"You promised to obey me until death should us part."

Was she making sport of me again?

"Wilt take me with you?" she cried impulsively.

"Will you go?" I asked, grasping her hands.

"To ride over the land together for days and days?"

"Aye, forever! Wilt go, Deborah?"

"And wouldst take a spy into Washington's very headquarters?"

"And is not the the lion chivalrous?" I asked again, earnestly.

"What a foolish boy," she said, softly, with a smile, giving my hand a little shake. "And yet," half to herself, "and yet I—I'd not have you say otherwise. Nay, I stay here with good Mistress Apthorp,—'tis all arranged half an hour ago—till her husband to-morrow takes me to the Tarrytown lines. Then to home again," she added, with a sigh, "to home and the misery I tried to avoid." The quaint humor in her was all gone again, and she seemed almost to droop. An unreasoning anger got the better of me that such a condition should exist. This wretched war did naught but deprive me of—aye, of what? What, indeed? I could not for the life of me tell. Maybe much, maybe naught at all.

"Good-bye, Mistress Philipse," said I, holding out my hand.

"Good-bye, Lieutenant," said she, taking it.

And then, somehow, I drew her a little towards me and looked down into her eyes—great, brilliant eyes of brown depths. God forgive me, they were not for me, and I straightened instinctively.

Over the upturned face went a slowly rising rose color, as she said very low:

"'Tis a very weak and unhappy lion—"

"And a desperate mouse," I interrupted.

And so—

Roger went up the road under me, snorting in amazement at the extraordinary pace demanded of him.

CHAPTER XI.

In Which Roger Leads in a Fast Ride.

We had gone but a short distance when my thoughts came trooping back, and I pulled up. I was called to Tappan—a day was lost already—and up above were men who had waylaid the messenger, who knew the contents of the note. 'Twould be folly to travel back to Verplancks and give them time to take me on the road, or intercept me on the other side, if they deemed it worth their while. My feeling was that they were merely a gang of Skinners pillaring this man like all others. But they might be, too, some of the escaped squad we had outwitted in the old house, who were following up the rear of the troop. Most important of all, however, had not Curtis' ghost found me with the girl, whom he seemed to know, and would he not try to get her by taking me?

At that I turned about and made for the ferry, crossing as soon as I could and setting out at once for Tappan. I knew the road well enough; for in my two weeks at the fort I had crossed more than once, and from the drawings of the country in the colonel's possession the lay of the land was moderately clear.

So I had moved along for a mile or more, till Roger stopped to breathe at the peak of a long hill. As I looked back I saw two riders some distance behind, too far away to make them out, but 'twas evident they were coming along at a quick gait. They seemed to have the dress of countrymen, and on this side of the river I knew 'twas not safe for either British or outlaw as on the other. For a moment I hesitated, thinking to draw off the road and let them come up and pass. Then the mission I was on seemed too important, and the chance of coming to blows with them too great a risk to be taken just now. Out stretched Roger, therefore, in his great stride, and I knew there were but few animals in the country could keep the good nag's pace. I talked to him, as was my wont, and bade him save himself, for that he and I had some miles to cover and neither stumble nor slack might we indulge in. Roger and I were friends of long standing, and had had a run for our necks more than once. The good beast laid back his ears, saying, as plain as if in words, that if the devil were behind on the best that he could bring from his sulphur home, we would give him his due and a run for his money.

Never can a man have more exhilerating work than such a ride with seventeen hands of splendid horseflesh between his knees, and I laughed to myself to think of the run before us, if indeed the two countrymen behind were in search of me.

The road lay over a rolling country—now down, now up—now straight again, winding between passes in the hills. So that shortly I made the top of of another long climb and was about to go over a pass between two wooded foothills, when, turning back, I saw the two men down in the valley coming on at the best rate their horses could carry them. At that instant one pointed up at me, and then both urged on. "Roger, boy, lengthen thy stride, and let them follow till they get their fill!" And the good horse fluttened along the road in his old time run.

Every now and then I could catch the beat of hoofs, but they got no nearer. I came suddenly upon a fork in the road, and met an old oxen cart coming down one fork.

"Tell me, my man, are you for General Washington?" said I, pulling up.

"That I am, sir, God bless him."

"Then tell me which is the way to Tappan."

"Here to the right, sir," answered he, looking at me in some wonder.

I looked at him a moment in doubt—then took my chance; for such a man in such a place was like to be on our side, in his heart, at least.

"Would you serve him, friend?"

He nodded, looking at me from his little eyes all the while.

"Then tell two men who will come racing here in a moment that I took the other road."

"We'll do better to take it anyway," said he.

"Why so?" I asked sternly.

"Because I was but now stopped by a man as is British, or I'm a Spaniard, who would know if a man riding this way had gone by."

Again I looked the old man over.

"Ye need no fear, sir, for you wear the uniform and I'd do what I could to help the good cause. Go on to the south'ard fork for about a mile; then turn west by a lane—there's but one—and come out on this road. If the Britisher moves no further south, ye'll be beyond him."

"God help you, old man, if you lie; but I'll take your word. Send the two down the fork after me," and Roger and I were off.

On went the nag. We reached the lane dearly enough, and I took it. Most of the way lay through the timber, and I ran out on the Tappan highway well high before I knew it. And there, as my cursed luck would have it, stood three horsemen not five hundred yards away. The unexpected sight of me as I looked back at them, and we were all four of before much was thought or done.

'Twas a bad business, for they had breathed a space while Roger had been covering rod after rod. Still, was I on the Tappan road and on the Tappan side of them, and had five hundred yards to the good. Even then no horse of theirs could do more than keep the distance, or maybap work off a yard or two now and then. Giving Roger the reins on his neck, I got out my two pistols and made ready for what might come. The horse could take my guiding from the knee, and stretching out his neck he sped on.

Running up a grade and turning the top of a hill, I laughed out loud to see in the valley beneath tents and flags and all the signs of a camp, and knew that Tappan lay but a couple of miles away. Turning in the saddle I waved my two arms at the men.

They came thundering on, and the one in the lead discharged his pistol, though it was far out of range. Looking ahead, I caught a bit of road beneath and saw the last of a troop of horse coming this way. And that gave me an idea, which the winding road suggested. Speeding on down the hill I turned a sharp corner and jumped Roger up a bank into the timber and underbrush, and then throwing my arms round his neck, held him close as the three rattled by. In a moment I was out on the highway and following after, still with the reins on the good horse's neck and a pistol in either hand.

'Twas too good to be true! A fool will always spoil his own game. For I wheeled around another curve in the deep and narrow lescent and came plump upon the three standing still and stopping the highway. Whether they had seen or heard the approaching troop I never knew, but four men more astonished it would be hard to find. There was not an instant to think or decide on action. I ran amongst them literally, having only sense enough to clap spur deep in Roger's flesh. 'Twas a new sensation for him, for he and I never needed steel to keep us moving, and the beast leapt forward in amazement, as I fired on either side. They were no fools—those "countrymen"—for I had no more than got through when a quick report was followed by a sting in my left hand and the pistol dropped to the ground, while I wrung the arm and cursed the fiends roundly. Down I got on the horse's neck and for an instant waited for my end.

'Tis a long time, such an instant, but it had its end. Another shot sounded in the clear morning air, and I heard a howl in front and saw a horse go down as the troop came trotting around the curve. Up came Roger and wheeled about at a pressure of the knee just in time to see two of them turn about while the third lay still in the road.

No explanation was needed, but I cried out to them to take the men, and some started in pursuit, while we picked up the dead man whose coat was blackened with the fire of the powder from my close shot. And out of his pocket came a paper, that gave me a greater respect for Curtis' "ghost" than I had yet had—gave me, too, a sense of insecurity that I had not felt in that long ride.

The paper, which I read with the lieutenant who commanded the troop, was this:

"You are to cover the road to Tappan from Gowan's Ferry. Watch for a man in lieutenant's uniform, Balfort by name; get him alive if possible. But get him. Take the woman who is with him and hurt not a hair of her head. Follow the other two with the prisoners. Meet me at Gowan's Tavern to-morrow night. Wait two days there and then return.

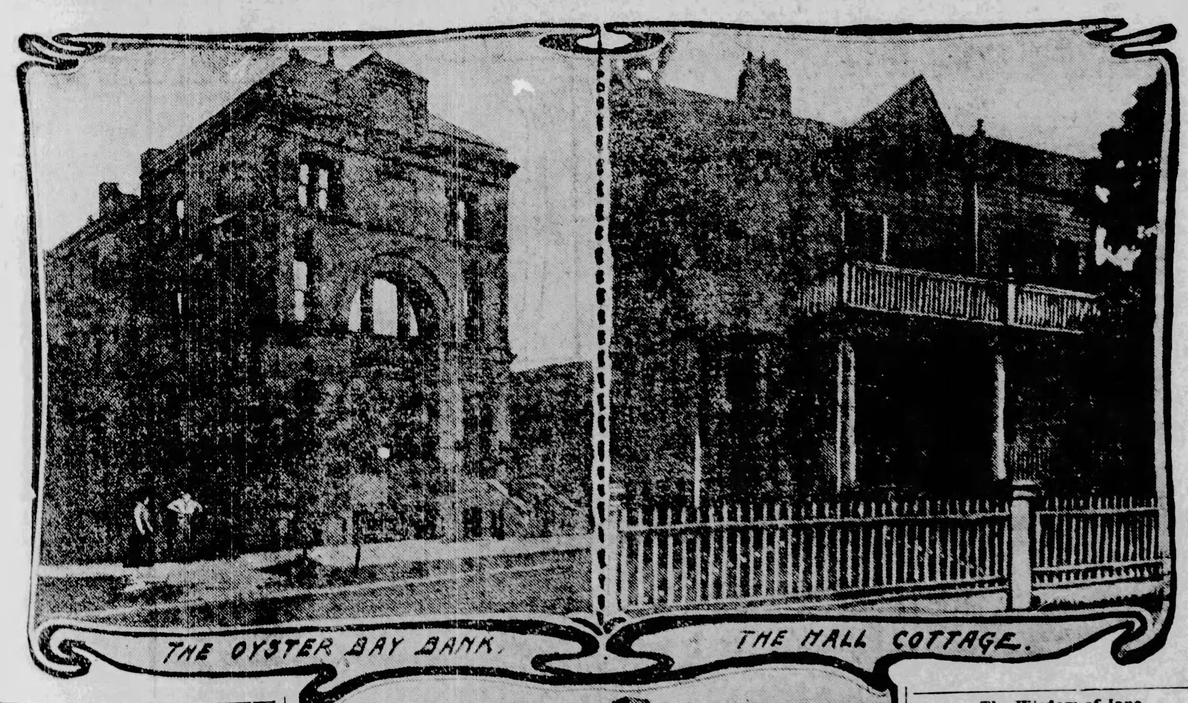
HAZELTINE."

"Narrow escape, Lieutenant," said the young officer.

"Indeed it was," said I, absently, and then, waking up, I told him enough of the story to persuade him to let me go on.

As I rode slowly into camp, I began to understand the feeling Curtis had for this extraordinary man, and to feel that he knew by some strange, almost supernatural means, what was going on in the

Headquarters of the Government at the President's Summer Home.



Oyster Bay, L. I., July 9.—Although President Roosevelt has been at his summer home here only a few days, he already has the temporary executive offices of the nation in running order.

There are a dozen or more clerks in the offices that have been fitted up in the second floor of the Oyster Bay bank building, but it is not likely the President will see much of the place during his vacation. The President formerly used the front rooms for offices himself. The Hall cottage has been rented by Assistant Secretary to the President Loeb and some executive work will, of course, be done there.

As for the President, he has been giving a good deal of time to his children the past few days, playing tennis, riding and boating. He has already seen a few visitors at his residence and probably will see many more than he will really care to.

Montagu White, who has been long in this country, principally in New York and Washington, as representative of the Boer cause, and William E. Curtis, of Washington, were the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon, yesterday.

Only incidental reference was made to the late Boer war, but in the conversation subsequent and during the luncheon the party discussed reciprocity, particularly with regard to Cuba. The President indicated that he felt concessions were due Cuba from this country and expressed his conviction that eventually not only the people of the United States, but congress itself, would vindicate the advocacy of Cuban reciprocity. He believes that in some form reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba will be established at the next session of congress.

The Wisdom of Jane.

"I don't think that hammock of ours is exactly safe, Maria. One of the staples seems badly rusted out."

"Don't try to strengthen it, Adam. Jane will be dreadfully mad if you do."

"Mad if I save her from a fall?"

"You are very stupid, Adam. Haven't you noticed that daughter's latest beau is large and heavy. Now, you see, don't you?"

"See nothing."

"Why, he is pretty sure to pull down the hammock, and Jane is sure to be in it when he falls."

"And what then?"

"Why, then they'll be thrown together, and Jane knows that proximity mixed in with sympathy is just the thing to provoke an offer of marriage."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Knew Her Mistress.

Smythe (to servant)—Bridget, I have to go out this evening, and I want you to see that your mistress gets this note as soon as she comes in, without fail.

Bridget—Yiss, sorr; I'll just leave it in the pocket of the trousers y've just taken off. She be sure to go through them.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Idea.

Alice—I want to buy Charlie something for his birthday; he's a bit of an artist, you know.

Edith—There's the very thing. Buy him an Artist's Companion.

Alice—Not likely! Why, I'm going to be his companion.—Ally Sloper.

American army. Yet 'twas simple enough. He had taken the general's messenger, and, reading the dispatch, had sent out men to take me. Yet the thing rankled in my mind all the way to headquarters, and after, while I waited the return of General Washington.

CHAPTER XII.

The Commander-in-Chief.

One, two, three hours I waited. No one knew, or would tell me, when the general might return, and though I was allowed to walk up and down the hall of the old farmhouse then used as army headquarters, or even in the road before the house, I realized that I was not out of the sight of one sentry or another during all that time. 'Twas not strange, since the credentials I had brought were nothing more than my word, and no one about headquarters knew my name. Noon passed and by good fortune I secured some food; and then the afternoon wore on.

In this delay I went over again the ride Roger had taken me, and harked back to Mistress Philipse's treatment of me at the Gowan's Ferry house. 'Twas a marvel how that one woman could say what she chose to me, and, by such a word or look as she gave me when I left her, wipe out a hundred times the things she had charged me with but a few hours before. Could such a woman think seriously with so many moods and such sudden tempers? Could she have been serious and true in both her moods that night and this morning? I had seen her but twice, and yet I knew her so well, so well. In that time she had shown me more of womanliness, of beauty, of sweetness, of impetuous temper, of weak feminine helplessness, and srong will, and anger than I had known in any dozen women before. 'Twas enough to turn the head of any man, this breaking out in new expressions moment by moment, baffling beyond measure, yet compelling me to forget all injustice by a single last word.

I could not get away from her now when I expected at any moment to face the one man a soldier wishes to be ready for, to impress favorably; and so in the afternoon sunlight I could bring my thoughts back to the chief and what he might have for me to do, only to see them sneaking back to that old mansion by the ferry, with its open door, its dead, and its single light still burning to make it more desolate—to the slight girlish figure traveling southward in the company of some countryman on her way to renew her troubles, whatever they might be.

So I was surprised by a stir about headquarters, and, turning saw a squad of officers approaching on horseback, with the great, unmistakable figure leading them. They passed me and entered the house without a word, only returning salutes. None among them did I know, except the straight figure of General Knox, whom I had seen at the Robinson house on that fateful morning.

Shortly, however, I was summoned to enter, and found a large low apartment occupied by the commander-in-chief, who was talking quietly with his officers.

"Nay, Knox, it is a question of principle, not of the individual. He may be, indeed, I know he is a gentleman and a fine officer, but the question deals with the whole discipline of the army, not with the case of a single man."

"It is a terrible duty," replied the other, sadly, shaking his head as he gazed out of the window.

The general saw me and said to the others:

"Gentlemen, I have some private business with this young man." And they went silently out of the room.

"Lieutenant Balfort," said Washington, turning to me without hesitation, "you have observed quickly. It is correct military discipline."

"I have been here ten hours, your excellency."

"I know," said he. "I was, however, otherwise occupied. Lieutenant," he continued, "in such times as these, judgments must be made quickly, and they must be correct and unflinching."

I did not reply.

"I have sent for you," continued the general, "to give you a commission of great importance. I do not know you. Can I trust you?"

I looked him full in the eye, and met a glance that made me shiver in spite of myself.

"You can sir."

"I think I can."

Then after a moment's pause: "You are not known to any one in this Hudson river country?"

"To no one but Colonel Livingstone's command."

"You are known to others."

"To others?"

"To a dozen British soldiers, five of whom are at large."

"Yes, that is true, your Excellency." How could he have heard of last night's work so soon?

"You should have taken them all. They are dangerous men, and one who escaped is more dangerous than all the dozen put together."

"It was impossible, sir, under the—"

"Nothing is impossible, young man," said Washington quietly. Then he went on: "You have never been in New York?"

"No, your Excellency."

Washington paused again.

"Lieutenant, you are to prepare to undertake a difficult work."

"Yes, your Excellency."

"You are to go to New York at once."

"Yes, your Excellency."

"You will examine the situation," he paused a moment.

"The situation of—"

"Of Benedict Arnold's house, at No. 3 Broadway. You are to form some plan for abducting the traitor Arnold across the Hudson to Communipaw, where you will be safe."

I could not reply now.

"You will then bring Arnold alive to me here." I could scarce tell where I was with this calm voice laying upon me so easily such a work.

"You can do it?"

"It shall be done, your excellency, if the traitor is in the town."

"You will also search out a man who goes by the name of Captain Hazeltine—ah, you know him?" for I had started involuntarily. "He may not be in the town when you get there. If not, wait for him unless the Arnold matter is more urgent."

"It shall be done, your excellency." None might question this man.

"If you bring him to me dead or alive, you will bring the most dangerous spy in the British army. Still further: Sir Henry Clinton has by this time heard of the arrival of Rochambeau's fleet, and will be forming some plan for cutting off his co-operation with me. I must know this plan in time to stop it, or—"

"Or—"

"You must stop it yourself."

"It shall be done, your excellency." Why I spoke with such confidence, God only knows. The whole bearing of the great soldier seemed to go into me for that moment and I felt certain all should be done as he said. I little knew what was to come.

"Lieutenant," continued Washington, still more slowly, "no human soul in this world knows of this commission but you and I, and if you are taken—"

"I shall not be taken, your excellency."

"If you are taken, sir, neither I nor any human soul can save your life. You will be hung as a spy and I cannot lift a finger to help you."

"I understand," said I, looking him in the eye.

"Now, as to your necessaries," and he went into another room, returning in a moment with several papers. In the instant of his absence I had made up my mind to one thing, and as he returned, I asked:

"Your excelleincy gave me three commissions?"

"Well, sir?" said he, in some surprise.

"It will be wiser to have three men execute them."

"That is impossible," he answered quickly. "Three American soldiers in New York would be discovered in an hour."

"Not the three that will go."

"It is impossible," reiterated the commander. "I am putting great reliance in my judgment when I give you these weighty commissions, but I must do it partly because the few men I have are known in New York, partly because I rely on General Putnam's recommendation of you."

"That confidence shall not be misplaced."

"I feel that it is not."

"Besides, if I fail, as you say, sir, I shall be hanged, and that will be the end of it."

"What is in your mind?" he asked, with a slow, quiet smile.

"There are two lieutenants in Colonel Livingstone's command."

Washington glanced at a bundle of papers on the table again. "Lieutenants Curtis and Acton?"

"Yes, your Excellency."

"You have known them long and well."

"I have known them scarcely two weeks, but I know them well."

"They may betray you."

"That will be impossible."

"How is that?"

"Because I shall not tell them anything, your Excellency."

"They will go with you in ignorance?"

"They will go with me without knowing the purpose of their journey. If they succeed, they will know soon enough. If they are taken, they will die without ever knowing why they died."

"Then they are brave men."

"That they are, your Excellency," said I, earnestly. "And I beg you, sir, to let me have their assistance and counsel."

"I know one of them well, the other I have heard somewhat of. You will answer for them?"

"I will answer for them, your Excellency."

Thereupon he sat down in his chair and looked thoughtfully out of the window for a few moments. Then, collecting himself again, he opened the package of papers brought from the inner room, and, selecting two, handed them to me. They were peculiar bits of waterproof paper, not more than a couple of inches by one in measurement, and as I read them carefully I could not repress an exclamation. Both were signed by Sir Henry Clinton and read as follows:

"Captain Hazeltine is to be allowed to pass and repass the British lines anywhere at any time of day or night.

"Clinton, Commander-in-Chief."

"The bearer is on special business by my orders. He is to be allowed to pass and repass all British lines at any time with one person accompanying him.

"Clinton, Commander-in-Chief."

Neither date nor other mark stood on these letters. How Washington could have obtained these priceless passes was, and still is, beyond me. But no one yet knows the workings of that mind and the power for details and forsight and preparation he could compass.

"Lieutenant," said he, "it would be as well for you to be dead as to have these papers found on you within our lines, for you would soon be dead thereafter."

"I shall need an order for money, and an order to Colonel Livingstone releasing Curtis and Acton, your Excellency," said I.

Again a smile played over the sad features as he said kindly:

"You have a cool head, young man. Keep it always on your shoulders. And now good-bye and good fortune!" And with the same cool, self-possessed voice, after the orders were written, he signified to me that the interview was over. With a salute I went out, procured money with an order, and then went to the quarters assigned me.

Too tired to strip for sleep, I lay down and thought of the future. Hazeltine was ahead and had the power of Clinton's army behind him. He knew us all three. Furthermore, he would do much, I knew instinctively, to take me, for that I had defeated something he had to do with Mistress Philipse. And a man who would go to the daring of sending his agents into a camp to take one, would do much to correct his mistake. I must not be known to leave Tappan, therefore, nor could Acton and Curtis be known to leave Verplancks. 'Twas plain as a pikestaff—and so I slept.

To be Continued.

SMALL PEOPLE'S SAYINGS.

When Edwin was a little fellow he was continually wandering away by himself, and as his home was near a river, his mother was always worrying about him. One day she heard him scream for help, and the voice came from the dreaded direction.

"Help, help help!" called the mother, as she ran to the river bank. "My boy is drowning!"

The call was promptly responded to by several neighbors, some of whom outran her.

"I'm screaming here," came a calm voice beside the path, at a safe distance from the water. "I saw a toad."

Little Bertie had been taught not to ask for anything at meals. One day poor Bertie had been forgotten, when he pathetically inquired: "Do little boys get to heaven when they are starved to death?"

Proof That He Could.

"Jack" Nevins told a group in the Continental hotel lobby one evening, during his last visit to Philadelphia, of a fellow passenger on a Lehigh Valley train who was unable to find his ticket when the conductor made the rounds. The conductor bade the man go on hunting, and said he would return when he had collected all the other tickets. When he returned the passenger was still searching.

"Are you sure you had it when you sat down?" asked the conductor.

"Sure!"

"And you have not left your seat?"

"No."

"Well, then," said the conductor, "you could not possibly have lost the ticket."

"The h— I couldn't!" was the unexpected retort. "I lost a bass drum once."—Philadelphia Times.

Stopped the Music.

"When they told him it was a girl he smiled and whistled 'Only One Girl in the World for Me.' But not for long."

"Why not?"

"The nurse came in and said she had miscounted. There were two."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I Can do all My Own Work

"I feel it my duty to tell you what your medicines did for me," writes Mrs. Blanche Marshall, of Whiting, Jackson Co., Kansas, Box 139. "I was severely afflicted with kidney trouble and female weakness. In less than three months the trouble became so bad I could hardly walk around the house. I suffered almost everything. Seeing your advertisement in our paper concluded to write Dr. Pierce. After receiving your kind advice I immediately began taking your medicine. After taking two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' alternately with two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and using one box of 'Lotion Tablets' I am entirely cured. I can do all my own work without any trouble. I take great pleasure in recommending Doctor Pierce's medicines to all suffering women."

WINGED REPTILES OF THE WEST

Remains of a Wonderful Family of Prehistoric Terrors Found in California.

Long-buried remains of animals that must have been as interesting and peculiar as the gryphon in "Alice in Wonderland," are technically described in a bulletin issued to-day by the geology department of the University of California. The author is Professor John C. Merriam, who has done extensive palmonotological work on the Pacific slope.

Under the forbidding title of "Triassic Ichthyopterygia from California and Nevada," Professor Merriam publishes, for the first time, several very interesting facts concerning the winged reptiles that made their home long ages ago on the Pacific coast. No estimate of the size of these reptiles is ventured in the bulletin, but some idea of it may be gained from the fact that several vertebrae were found that are seven inches wide.

In 1895, according to the bulletin, Professor Merriam received from Professor James G. Smith, of Stanford university, a number of vertebrae and limb bones collected by him in Shasta county, California. Professor Smith thought the genus to which these remains belonged had its closest affinities with the ichthyosauria, or swimming reptiles. Last year Professor Merriam made two visits with parties of students, to the triassic area of Shasta county and unearthed a number of new and valuable remains which he thinks establish an entirely new family or subfamily of flying reptiles.

All of the saurian material was collected in two limestone areas in the northern part of the county. Heretofore little but the impressions left by the bones had been found, but Professor Merriam's party found a number of actual specimens of bones.

"Nearly all of the specimens," says Professor Merriam, "are very firmly united with the matrix in which they are imbedded. They are generally very much like the rock in color and structure, so that in many cases it has been almost impossible to separate them from it or even to define their limits. In some specimens the difficulty in preparation has been increased by the presence of irregular bodies of silicious material replacing the limestone. Fortunately, many of the bones are partially silicified, or a film of silicious material has covered the walls of the canals and cavities, so that it has been possible to bring out their form and structure quite distinctly by the careful application of acids."

The collection includes considerable parts of several individual flying reptiles and many isolated bones and teeth. Professor Merriam thinks they represent nearly the whole of the skeleton, except the forepart of the skull and the distal or extreme parts of the paddles. He recognizes the group as the genus shastasaurus.

The illustrations wihch accompany the bulletin show some of the skeletons to be seven or eight feet long. Imagine an ordinary alligator whizzing around over the trees in Central park and you have some idea of the shastasaurus in actfon. One specimen was discovered in Shasta county several years ago, but it was so large that it could not be handled without special appliances, and was only recently brought to the University of California at Berkeley.

Of the species described in the bulletin five are new. As concerns distribution Professor Merriam thinks it improbable that a group of marine reptiles like the shastasaurus would be confined within very narrow geographic limits, particularly as the occurrence of its remains points towards a fairly deep and open sea as its habitat. He says further:

"It is hardly to be doubted that future exploration and investigation will bring to light remains of shastasaurus at numerous points outside of the Pacific coast regions of North America."—New York Sun.

HE DIDN'T MEAN THAT.

Mr. Grouch—Well, this is the slimmest meal I ever sat down to; but I suppose I ought to make certain allowances.

Mrs. G.—Yes, John. If you only would make certain allowances you'd have no cause for complaint.

DAVID AND GOLIATH.

A Little Shot Put Old King Coffee Out of Business.

When medicine fails, they sometimes send sick people away to another climate for their health. Sometimes the climate does it, but more often they stumble on the proper food to take, and then get well.

A lady in San Diego tells of a friend who left her home each December, for the past two winters, to go to California for her health. She says:—"Almost all of her time was spend in visiting the doctor and sitting in a big chair and watching the clock to note the time for her next dose of medicine. Nervousness was her principal trouble, and with others of kindred nature, made life for her a burden.

On the occasion of her last visit, I begged her to give up the use of coffee, and use Postum Coffee. She replied that she could not stop coffee. I said no more at the time, but the next morning at breakfast I passed her a fragrant, steaming cup of Postum, making it as it should be made. After that, I had no more trouble, and my friend drank no more coffee. But the most surprising part of the experience was the change that soon came over her.

We began to notice it within less than a week. In less than a month, her nervousness had left her, and in three months, she was a new woman in face, figure and health. I had not dared to hope for so much benefit, although I had been greatly benefited myself by Postum, but coffee to her system was simply poisonous, and I believe this is the case with many others. She returned to her home in December, and was married within less than two months after. She never fails to give credit to Postum for her health, or, thanks to me for teaching her to make it properly, and well she may, for Postum has done for her what travel, doctors and medicine failed to do." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

STORIES WORTH THE READING.

Mistake of Mr. Meek.

Everybody could see he was peculiar the moment he sat down for his first meal at a boarding house near Herald Square, the other day, and no one made any attempt to converse with him. The little man looked uncomfortable and glanced about furtively, until, getting a little bolder, he suddenly broke out with "My name's Meek." Then he looked about expectantly, and, seeing that ice was not yet broken, started out bravely to tell about a pet cat he once owned.

But the conversational ball would not roll and two young women began to giggle greatly, when the matronly woman who taught in a mission school became merciful. She smiled upon the crestfallen Mr. Meek, and just to say something, asked: "Was your cat an Angora, Mr. Meek?"

Mr. Meek thought a moment and then replied bravely: "No, it was a tom."

The lover of cats has sought a new boarding house.—New York Times.

Wanted Them Back.

Mayor Low's secretary, James B. Reynolds, is authority for the following anecdote, which connects the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin with the originator of Huckleberry Finn:

The Stowe house at Hartford was situated close to the Clemens place, and not infrequently Mr. Clemens is known to have "shinned" over the back fence, his corncob pipe in his mouth, his collar and cravat anywhere but on him. These informal visits were a source of considerable annoyance to Mrs. Clemens, who frequently remonstrated with her husband on the subject.

On the occasion of one particularly long call of this sort, the indignant wife read her spouse a severe curtain lecture. Returning from this, saddened and repentant, the mournful humorist carefully wrapped up a collar and cravat in a sheet of brown paper and dispatched them to Mrs. Stowe with the following explanatory note:

"Mrs. Clemens tells me that I spent half an hour at your house this morning without the inclosed articles. Therefore, I must ask you to look at them for that length of time.

"P. S.—Please return them; they are all I have."

Strange They Should Meet.

At the University club they are telling a good story about Professor Henry Van Dyke, who was looked upon as a likely candidate for the presidency of Princeton University until Professor Wilson got ahead of him. One day Professor Van Dyke's little daughter asked:

"Pa, where were you born."

"In Boston, my dear."

"Where was mamma born?"

"In San Francisco, my dear."

"And where was I born?"

"In Philadelphia, my dear."

"Well, pa, isn't it funny how we three people got together?"—Philadelphia Press.

They Called It Quits.

He had just come back from the seashore, with the usual coat of tan, the recurrent desire for a real restful rest and the conventional number of seashore love affairs. He met an acquaintance on the street, and over something cool they naturally fell to discussing up-to-date topics.

"Bad thing, this here coal strike," said his friend.

"What coal strike?" he innocently asked.

"You don't mean to say you haven't heard of the great coal strike?" gasped his friend.

"Can't say I ever have," nodded the vacationist.

"And I suppose you've never heard of the Martinique disaster?" said the friend in fine scorn.

"Narry a word. What was it, anyhow?"

"Bah! Where have you been hibernating; among the Hottentots or camping on a desert island?"

"Neither; I've just come back from the seashore."

"Well, you're the limit. I suppose you've never heard of the Panama route being chosen, or discussed Mary McLane's book?"

"Never even heard of either."

"Surely, even at the seashore you can't help being in touch with the affairs of the world?"

"Oh, of course; but I was learning how to play ping-pong down there, and I had Ethel for a teacher."

"Well, you've hit the limit, all right."

"Say, Smarty," said the vacationist, rather nettled; "let me ask you a few questions."

"Fire away."

"Did you ever hear of the backhanded smash?"

"Can't say I have"

"I suppose you don't know a ping-pong volley from a doormat; or a 'love game' from a prizefight?"

"Got me there."

"Well," said the vacationist happily; "I guess we are quits regarding real knowledge."—Baltimore Herald.

Advice to a Hurried Statesman.

Representative Beidler, of Ohio, had a chunk of wisdom thrown at him by a waiter when he went into a restaurant for his breakfast.

"Give me a steak," said Mr. Beidler to the waiter. "Have it well done and have it in a hurry."

"Is yo' in a hurry?" asked the colored waiter.

"Yes," said Mr. Beidler.

"Then, boss," suggested the negro, "why don't you have yo' steak rare, and then you'll get it sooner."—Boston Traveler.

NO CROWN IN EVIDENCE.

No crown is evident in this hat, the top being quite flat and covered with delicate cherry leaves. The brim is a triple affair, and is made of cherry-colored straw braid. At the back of the hat the large bunches of cherries, leaves and ribbon add much to its beauty.

A Gentle Hint.

It was 11:30.

"Yes," she said, although the remark seemed a little abrupt, "I always sleep well." Then she paused and plaintively added in a hopeless murmur, "When I get a chance."

Whereupon the youth who had been overstaying himself, took his hat and softly stole away.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Canning String Beans.

Editor Farmstead: Here is an excellent recipe for canning string beans: Prepare the beans the same as for the table; cut in pieces and pack in glass cans. When full, fill each can with cold water and seal tight; place in a boiler on end, put cold water in the boiler until it reaches the ring on the cans. After it comes to a boil, boil for two and one-half hours, when the cans are to be removed from the boiler and sealed tight, as they will loosen while boiling.—Mrs. A. M. D., Addison, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: I see in The Blade some one asks how to can beans; wash and break them in pieces and fill them into glass jars; then fill up the jars with water; put on the tops without rubbers and set the jars in a boiler half full of water; boil till tender; put on the rubbers while hot and seal.—M. G. H., Camanche, Iowa.

Canning Green Corn.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to an inquiry, I will give a recipe for canning green corn. To each gallon of corn cut from the cob add one-fourth ounce of tartaric acid; cook together and have enough water to cover corn well in the cans. Tin cans are best. For use, wash the sour out and cook and season to suit taste.—M. H. I., Sarcoxie, Mo.

Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to E. C. W., Lakeside, South Dakota, respecting cabbage worms, the best remedy I have found yet is to take a piece of copperas about the size of a hickory nut and dissolve it in two gallons of water and sprinkle the cabbage plants freely with it at intervals of a few days; about the third sprinkling generally finishes the worms for the season. The sprinkling should be done in the latter part of the day, when the sun is not so strong, to avoid blistering the plants.—F. L. S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: For E. C. W., Lakeside, S. D.: The cabbage worm is the product of a white moth that flies early in the morning and deposits its eggs in the plant. The best remedy I have ever found is hellebore. Mix equal parts of white hellebore and wheat flour, and sprinkle the plants with a common pepper box. The flour causes the mixture to stick to the plant, if sprinkled when the plants are moist. Another way is to take one ounce of hellebore dissolved in water and use with a sprayer. In either case frequent applications are necessary to secure good results.—J. H. L., Oberlin, O.

Editor Farmstead: To kill the little green cabbage worm take the wash water after the washing is done, put it on the stove in your wash boiler and heat until it will not bear your hand and be hot enough that you cannot let your hand stay but a second; then put a pint on each head twice a week. The worms will go and the cabbage will head in a hurry.—L. W., Hannibal, Mo.

To Destroy Sumac.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to S. D. H., Wakefield, Kan., respecting sumac, I find the only effective way is to grub up the roots and burn them. The oftener the tops are mowed off the thicker they grow.—F. L. S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

Cure for Heaves.

Editor Farmstead: If Constant Subscriber, of Guilford, Mo., will feed a single handful of cedar leaves cut fine and mixed with damp feed every morning for 30 days, he will find improvement. If a bad case of heaves, feed as above directed; but if not, every other morning is sufficient. You need not feed wet hay. The owner must exercise his own judgment as to feeding the leaves and the horse's rations.—F. S., Berlee, Pa.

Killing Wild Sweet Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—If the weeds that W. H. F., of St. Siboux, Nev., described are what I think they are—wild sweet potato—to kill them, every root will have to be taken out of the ground. If the patch of weeds is very large, the easiest way is to fence it and put hogs in, without rings in their noses. They will grub the weeds out and kill them by eating them.—D. M. M., Walsh, Iowa.

Club-Footed Cabbage.

The answer to F. S., Youngstown, O., respecting club-footed cabbage: Club-foot is produced by a small worm, which infests the root. The only way I ever saw or heard of to get rid of them was to dress the ground with air-slacked lime in the fall, and the following season, before setting out the cabbage, sprinkle the ground thickly with lime again.—F. L. S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

Cucumber Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. P., Palmyra, Ind., in regard to bugs on cucumbers, I would inform him that I have been successful in driving away or killing any kind of bugs that infest squash or cucumber vines by spraying them with kerosene emulsion. The following is the formula for preparing it: Churn together two gallons of kerosene, half a pound of hard soap, one gallon of soft water. Churn together thoroughly. When you desire to use it take one pint of the emulsion to a pail of water. Care should be taken not use it so strong as to kill the vines.—J. H. L., Oberlin, O.

To Kill Pokeweed.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to J. A. B., Sidney, O., respecting pokeweed: I have found that the only way to get rid of it is to dig the roots up and burn them. The oftener one cuts the tops off the more vigorously they grow. This is the result of seven years' experience with them.—F. L. S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

That Pony Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I will tell W. F. D., of Embreeville, Tenn., what to try for his Shetland colt's stifle that throws out. Take the whites of six eggs and two ounces of alum, pulverized; mix well together and rub well on the stifle muscles; dry with a hot iron. One application will probably be sufficient.—A. L. C., Cutler, Ohio.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell W. F. D., Embreeville, Tenn., to make a wooden stifle shoe to fit the hind foot of the leg that is not stifled. Take a block of poplar or pine wood three inches thick, half inch longer than the foot, one inch wider than the foot; cut a cavity in one face of the block, half an inch deep, to fit the foot; round the corners, leave the rim of the cavity to extend out to hold the foot; trim the other face of this block to the shape of a cone. Tack a small leather strap on the front part, half way down the cone, and one strap at the hind part of the cone; let the straps be half an inch wide, and long enough to fasten behind and in front of the coffin joint. Strap this wooden shoe on the foot of the well hind leg; then go to the other leg, put the stifle in, and the colt will stand on the stifle, but cannot stand on the stifle shoe. Let the colt wear this shoe till the stifle stays in; then take off the stifle shoe and your colt will be O. K.—J. S. L., Westport, Ind.

Injury to Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—About two months ago I saw an inquiry from some of the Southern states in regard to apple trees being affected with something that is killing all of this year's growth. I have failed to find an answer yet. Several of my trees are badly affected with it; nearly all of this year's growth is killed on them. Will some one tell the cause and remedy, if there is any? It is now getting into the fruit-bearing limbs.—E. S. W., Hemlock, Mich.

A Hopping Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 3-year-old cow which began to hop in her left forefoot a few days ago. I examined it but could not find what was the matter. Now her foot has burst open through the fork from one side to the other. It is running matter. What is the disease and what will effect a cure?—S. D. S., Laurelton, N. C.

Lice on Apple Trees.

Editor Farmstead: Will someone please answer the following in your valuable paper? I have a young orchard of apple trees, which I set out last fall and last spring a year ago. I find the young growth covered with green lice, causing the leaves to crisp up. It looks to me as if they would stop growth. What causes them to be on the trees at this season of the year, and what can I do to keep them from coming another year? and also notice large ants working on the limbs where they are. Please give cause and a remedy.—U. G. D., Coal Creek, N. C.

Flies on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—I am an interested reader of your valuable paper and especially the Farmstead. I am a merchant and farmer, so I handle much live stock. Can any reader give a simple formula to make a spray for cattle, to kill or drive off the small brown flies that infest herds of cattle so much at this season and especially milch cows? Also a spray or wash to keep off fleas from a pet dog?—L. J. A., Saratoga, Va.

Cough in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some person please tell me through The Blade what to do for my mare? She has a deep, loud cough, coughs by spells, has had it for over a year. She seems to be in a thriving condition, and perfectly healthy. She also is troubled with a breaking out. Last summer she was broken out all over with a humor that did not seem to run out of the hide, but this summer it is on her hips, and makes its appearance first in hard lumps, and then runs some or becomes scabby or scaly after it dries up.—C. B., Letch, Va.

Lameness in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced man tell me what is the matter with my driver, a mare, eight years old. She is lame somewhere in the hind leg, but with no swelling or soreness so far as we can see. She can not back up or turn around without limping terribly. She rests that leg, foot turned up, resting on toe. She limps when she first starts out to travel. She has small lumps in skin. Am not near a veterinary. Please tell me what it is and what to do for it. Ought she to be kept off the road? I gain a great deal of information through your paper.—Reader.

Budding Peach Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of The Blade for four years. I could not get along without it, especially the Farmstead column. Will some reader tell me when is the best time to bud peach trees? Do you get the buds from this year's growth or the last year's growth? What age should the seedling be when you bud it? Please give all the information you can on the subject.—W. J. T., Clarkrange, Tenn.

Cherry Tree Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—I have 25 dwarf red morello cherry trees, and for the last two seasons the leaves turn yellow and drop off before the end of July. The cherries hang on and ripen, but are tough and bitter. There is nothing wrong with the trees that I can see. They look green and healthy in the spring. Can any reader of The Blade kindly advise what to do for them?

I am well pleased with the paper, and will be a regular subscriber. I would not be without The Blade, as I consider it a clean, wholesome, valuable instructive newspaper.—H. S. R., Vineland, Mich.

Strawberries.

Editor Farmstead:—I set out a small patch of strawberries last spring, which has a great many shoots at present. Will some grower please inform me how to set them out and when, for the best yield?—M. F. C., Dewitt, Iowa.

An Answer and Question.

Editor Farmstead:—Regarding a recent query as to a lump in a cow's teat, will say: Take grease off of ham or any fat meat, and boil it with an ordinary head of cabbage; boil for hours, so the grease will melt. Take off fire and let set over night. In the morning skim grease off the top of vessel and apply this to the teat at milking time, rubbing the teat vigorously. Keep applying it for a couple of weeks or until the lump has entirely disappeared.

I wish to ask if there is anything to give cows to make them breed quicker than nature calls for. I have three cows whose calves are three to four months old, and they have had no desire for breeding yet. An answer will be appreciated.—G. A. F., Belgrade, Mont.

THE HIRED MAN.

A Virginia Farmer's Idea.

As this subject is on the docket I want to say a few words. I like to see hired men get good wages. Then I think grain is going to bring good prices. I have been a hired man myself, and I just want to say nine times out of ten the hired man never gets justice. If you want a hired man to do you good, treat him as a man, not as a brute. I have worked for men for months that, when a wet day came, would run out of work and was so afraid that I would lose a minute he would make me clean the horse stable five or six times a day. When you pin a hired man that close you need not expect him to go with a hustle on. He don't care whether he does anything or not.

When you hire a man do not promise him that you will do so and so, and not do it. If you promise him a horse and buggy to go to town Saturday nights, do as you agree. If work for a man and if he is always afraid that I will lose a little time, I am always afraid I will make him a little extra time. Do as you agree, and do not agree to that you won't do.

When a time comes that it is necessary to hurry, then, if you have treated your servant right, he will do it, if he is any hand at all. I am not talking about dead beats. If your hired man breaks a hedge knife, or some other little thing, don't make a thousand wrinkles on your face, for such things will happen. Here is another important thing. Help the hired man do the chores, if you work at all; and if you don't work, he does not expect it. Don't stand with your hands on the fence and say, "Sam, milk the cows; here, Sam, water the horses." And here comes the lady of the house: "Sam, bring me some wood; Sam, bring me a bucket of water." If you aim to have the hired man do the farm work and the housework, too, for heaven's sake have two—one for the farm and one for the house.

Most people expect the hired man to take too much growling. I don't blame the hired man for being independent. If he was not, he might expect to take every kind of abuse from some men, while others treat their hands with respect. The South Dakota farmer says the hired man gets so independent that he can hardly hear the farmer tell him what to do. A great many farmers tell the man so much to do it would be impossible for one's head to hold it.—M. D. R., Carthage, Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I see several articles in your paper about that hired man. It seems to me that nearly all farmers regard him more or less as a necessary evil or nuisance. I would like to add a few words from the laborer's point of view, derived from a long experience on both sides. Several years ago I left a comfortable home on a farm in Michigan and spent some years roaming about the Western states. In the course of experiences of up and down life I found myself several times in the capacity of hired man on the farm, and had all manner of employers.

Now, the result of my deductions is that the great majority, especially wealthy farmers, regard their hired help as simply physical machines, which need nothing but a certain quantity of food to eat, a hay loft or granary to sleep in, and the smallest sum they can get them down to in the shape of wages. This is no exaggerated picture, but a positive experience of only too many farm laborers. Farmers, what can you expect in return? Can you reasonably expect your men to be interested in your work, take hold and push things the same when you are absent as when present? I will assume the responsibility of a reply and say, by no means. Such things are too near the master and slave plan.

Farmers, did you ever stop and think possibly that a hired man is a human being, has a soul, has pride, feelings, desires and passions like yourself? Perhaps he has seen better days and misfortune has placed him in a position where he has to toil for daily bread. Did you ever think you would be doing a humane and Christian duty, and at the same time render yourself the most powerful help, by treating him as your equal, speaking a word of commendation occasionally, interesting yourself reasonably in his welfare, placing good books and papers at his disposal during leisure?

Invite him into your parlor; it is not likely that he will disgrace you. It is a characteristic of human nature to assume readily and conform to the nature of surroundings. Kind, friendly treatment don't cost anything, yet how much it does! It makes at once a friend and an ally of your help, and by engaring his opinions and ideas you can create an interest for your affairs. What more desirable thing can you wish, for without interest nothing much will be accomplished. Follow this course and I will guarantee nothing to complain of, nine cases in ten. Of course, there are some men that nothing will appeal to, and if you find one of that stamp my advice is, don't hire him. Prison or reformatory belongs to him, and he will find it sooner or later.

I will say in conclusion that I am a farmer now. I don't have any of the hired man trials. I engage considerable help in the course of a year, treat my men as white men rather than as negro slaves, and am abundantly repaid. It is no trouble to get a little extra help occasionally, as getting in a few loads of grain after supper in case of threatened storm, etc. My men always eat at the same table that I do, and I would not care if the Prince of Wales was my guest, it would be the same. I can't see the swelled up distinction some place in the almighty dollar. I am for the unbounded spirit of American liberty and equality among men. Farmer friends, let's look at this matter a little differently, and see if we can't do better—do something to make ourselves men in the true sense of the word.—W. S., Ashton, Mich.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs in two weeks time, simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelopes. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new discovery that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.

DR. U. G. LIPES

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impoverished blood, nervousness, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times, are nervous, weak and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible cause lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

PERSONAL

YOUNG WIDOW: no children; owns fine farm and wants kind, reliable husband. Box 451, Ft. Scott, Kan.

MARRY. Is there a gentleman who would like to marry a lady worth $5,000 cash? She is handsome, healthy and willing to give her fortune on the wedding day. Address P. M., 67 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

MISCELLANEOUS

$500 will buy land enough for a good farm in the Louisiana Purchase country. Apply to any agent of the Louisville & Nashville, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. Write to J. B. Kilborne, 1 E. Ave., Nashville, Tenn., for literature.

Cash for REAL ESTATE. We will buy or exchange your farm, business or residence property into cash at once no matter where it is located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange property of any kind, write us. We can do it for you. Don't delay. Address for particulars. Do not delay. WISLER REALTY & INV. CO., Sta. 12, South Bend, Ind.

Wanted, Land

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question; 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

"The Green Flag."

Editor Question Bureau:—In the issue of the St. Louis Republic of April 15, 1901, appeared the following, the name of the writer not being given:

"Was Father Ryan really the author of that famous Southern war poem, 'The Conquered Banner,' which has for so many years been accredited to him?

"If he was, how does it happen that a poem different in title, in theme, in all respects substantially, similar, was, in a book issued in 1867, by William Gilmore Simms, LL. D., accredited to Anna Peyre Dinnies, of Louisiana?

"That such a poem was published in such a book at such a time is proved by a copy of the book itself, now on the shelves of the Camp Sterling Price Liberary, in Dallas, Tex. The book bears the title 'War Poetry of the South.' The name of William Gilmore Simms, LL. D., appears as compiler, and the imprint shows that the book was published by Richardson & Co., 540 Broadway, 1867."

After further speculation as to the authorship, the two versions of the poem are given, that of the woman bearing the title "The Confederate Flag," is a less finished production than the version by Father Ryan.

"Having read and committed to memory before our civil war the copy entitled, 'The Green Flag,' I was greatly surprised to find it after the war accredited to Father Ryan, and have always wondered why he allowed his name to be used as the author, unless, indeed, he had previously written it to portray the woes of Ireland. The copy of 'The Green Flag' enclosed will prove that I am not mistaken as to the identity of the two poems."—E. F. C., Summerville, W. Va.

We are unable to solve the mystery, and hence submit it to our literary readers. The poem included is as follows:

THE GREEN FLAG.

By Guy H. Salisbury.

Furl that banner! for 'tis weary,
'Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary—
Furl it, fold it, it is best.
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to love it
In the blood which freemen gave it,
And its foes now scorn and brave it—
Furl it, hide it, let it rest!

Though not by hurtling battle tattered
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the gathered hosts are scattered,
Over whom it floated high.
Oh! 'tis hard so soon to fold it;
Hard to think there's none to hold it;
Hard that those who late unrolled it
Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that banner; furl it sadly,
Late brave thousands hailed it gladly;
And thousands wildly, madly
Swore it should in triumph wave—
Swore that death's sword could never
Hearts like theirs entwined dissever;
Swore its folds should float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it! for the men who grasped it,
And whose strong hands fondly clasped it,
Sad now lorn are flying now;
And their banner low is trailing,
While from far off sounds the wailing
Of old Erin in her woe!
Though baffled, still her sons adorn it,
Love the noble ones who bore it;
Envy for those who fell before it;
Hate the hounds who trailed and tore it,
And oh! wildly they deplore it,
That it flaunts not 'gainst the foe.

Oft that flag of old was gory
And was wreathed around with glory,
Still 'twill live in song and story,
Though 'twere prostrate in the dust.
For its form on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages.
Furl its folds though now we must.

Furl that banner! softly, slowly—
Touch it gently, it is holy—
Drooped it not above the dead;
Resting on their bloody bed,
When Cromwell made Drogheda red,
And Ireland's bravest vainly bled?
Is that banner furled forever?
Shall it be unfolded never?
Are the hopes of Erin dead?

Niebuhr.

"Will you please give as complete a sketch as possible of the life of Berthold Georg Niebuhr—his character, influence, life work and name, and nationality of his wife."—R. R. P., North Baltimore, O.

He was a German historian, born in Copenhagen August 27, 1776, died in Bonn January 2, 1831. His father moved to Meldorf in Holstein, where he learned both Danish and German. He was at the university of Gottingen, and later at Kiel. In 1798 he went to England and lived in London and Edinburgh for more than a year. Receiving an appointment from the Danish government at Copenhagen, he married Amalia Behrens, and resided in that capital till 1806, directing his studies chiefly to classical antiquity. In 1806 he went to Berlin, where he had received an appointment. In 1809 he was made privy councilor, and put at the head of the management of the national debt. He finally resigned, and returned to his studies. He was appointed histiographer to the king, and delivered lectures on Roman history in Berlin university in 1810 and 1811. His wife died in 1814. In 1816 he was made minister to Rome, where he occupied himself in studying that city's history. In 1822 he resigned, and became professor of ancient history at Bonn, where he revised and corrected his history of Rome. His second marriage occurred just before he went to Rome as minister.

Palaeologus.

"Please give me a brief history of Palaeologus, emperor at Constantinople at the time of its capture by Mohammed II."—C. C. V., New Albany, Ind.

Palaeologus is the name of a Byzantine family first mentioned in history in the 11th century, and which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire at Constantinople from 1261 to 1453. Your question refers to Constantine XIII, who was the last of the line, and died fighting in defense of his capital in 1453. He was born in 1394. He was the son of the Emperor Manuel, and brother of the Emperor John. When the latter died, the succession was disputed by his younger brother Demetrius. The sultan Amurath II had made unique conquests in the Byzantine empire, and held his court at Adrianople. By his assent the crown was given to Constantine. When Amurath died, his son, Mohammed II, determined to complete the conquest of the Eastern Empire by capturing Constantinople. The siege was opened April 6, 1453, and the capture took place on May 29. A vivid picture of the life of those times is found in Lew Wallace's "Prince of India."

Adam and Eve.

"What reason do Biblical critics give for alleging that the stories of Adam, the creation, etc., are myths?"—U. G. W., Clearwater, Minn.

Well, we do not desire to express our opinion on these matters; but we will quote a very recent utterance of Prof. Charles F. Kent, who holds the chair of Biblical Literature in Yale university. Speaking of the story of Adam and Eve, which he does not believe to be history, he observes with regret that "the fundamental spiritual truths that the narrative seeks to teach are lost sight of in the contention of its historical accuracy, which was entirely secondary with the authors." Speaking of the use made by sacred historians of traditions of Semitic peoples long antedating the Hebrews, he says: "The original narrator of the Old Testament story was a prophet who was interested primarily in illustrating and emphasizing vital prophetic truths, and he used popular traditions simply as a means of presenting these truths concretely and effectively. His was a far higher aim than the historical, namely the spiritual." Thus Adam, even though his physical personality might have been a myth, was an illustrative figure in the Divine scheme relating to mankind. Professor Kent adds: "The Bible does not pretend to teach science, but does speak with authority in regard to questions of morality and religion." This seems to be the latest conclusion of that form of the higher criticism which aims to build up rather than tear down.

Gifts From Potentates.

"Did not President Roosevelt violate the constitution of the United States when he accepted a present from Prince Henry of Prussia, and also one from Pope Leo?"—D. S., Wildwood Springs, Pa.

The Constitution says that "no person holding any office of profit or trust" under the United States, "shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state." When a mere gift is offered the President, Congress as a rule authorizes him to receive it; if not, to avoid discourtesy, the President accepts it in the name of the United States, and it remains the property of the government, to be disposed of by Congress.

The Revolutionary Army.

"Please tell me how many troops, continental volunteers and regulars, furnished by each of the thirteen colonies in the Revolution."—A. G. B., Lancaster, O.

The following is the statement made by Gen. Carrington in his "Battles of the American Revolution," and is as trustworthy as can be had:

"The American army, after 1776, never equaled 38,000 regulars at a single time. It is customary to give a great excess of force to this army. A company-at-large constituted a nominal militia of the nature of posse comitatus minute men—coming at call, and dissolved as quickly. They were not a proper army. They did, indeed, check forays and afford temporary garrisons, but the smaller the army, and the greater the number of these isolated, transient detachments, the longer was the struggle, and the more wearing, as well as more unsatisfactory was every local result. The usual tabular statement of the forces of the United States which served at different periods during the war is to be considered as a total of recorded years of enlistment, and not as a total of the men who served. Hence a man who served from April 15, 1775, to the cessation of hostilities, April 19, 1783, counted as eight in the aggregate. The following table gives the contributions of the various states to the continental service:

New Hampshire	14,497
Massachusetts	69,907
Rhode Island	2,908
Connecticut	31,939
New York	17,781
New Jersey	10,726
Pennsylvania	26,678
Delaware	2,386
Maryland	13,912
Virginia	26,678
North Carolina	7,263
South Carolina	6,417
Georgia	2,679
Total	233,771

The Panama Canal.

Will the water in the Panama canal be on a level with the ocean, or will they use a system of locks and dams?"—J. A. C., Rye Cove, Va.

Either you must be a new subscriber, or you do not read The Blade as you should. Within the past four years we have had a number of descriptive articles on the canal, each of which answered your question fully, and more. The last of these was in the Weekly Blade of March 22, which gave a cut showing both the Panama and Nicaragua routes in sections. The Panama canal will have four locks, besides guard-locks at the ends. The water for the upper level will be furnished by an enormous dam across the Chagres river.

Their Surnames.

"Please give family name of King Edward VII, William II of Germany and Alfonso XIII of Spain."—J. S. K., Jeannette, Pa.

We must confess to being a trifle tired of explaining that most royal families have no surname. Queen Victoria never had a surname in the ordinary acceptance of the term, nor had her husband, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha; hence King Edward has no surname. William II of Germany is a Hohenzollern, and Alfonso XIII is known in full in the name of the castle in which his ancestors lived in the Middle Ages. Nor has Alfonso of Spain a surname. He is of the house of Bourbon, but Bourbon is not a surname.

Tobacco Heart.

"Is it a fact there is such a disease as tobacco heart known to physicians, and do the United States army recruiting officers reject young men for army service on account of using tobacco in any form? At the time of McKinley's assassination, we heard the thing talked of and my curiosity was excited to know whether it is so or not. If it is so, all men should know it."—A. B., Stroud, Okla.

Most certainly there is such a diseased condition due to excessive use of tobacco. The heart-walls become thin, the valves get inflamed and do not work well, and so on. There is no doubt President McKinley was a sufferer from it. The rapid pulse showed that. Army surgeons reject men who upon examination show that they are suffering from tobacco heart.

Rabies.

"While are dogs more subject to rabies or hydrophobia than cats, while the latter are more liable to fits? Also please state origin of this disease."—C. S. M., Barberton, N. J.

Science as yet can not tell why some animals are subject to diseases which other animals do not have, nor why there are some diseases which can be contracted but once. Rabies, or hydrophobia, is a germ disease. The germs have to be taken into the blood directly. How the germs come in the dog's mouth no one knows. In case a dog with the disease bites a person or another animal, the germs reach the blood through the wound, and within seven minutes have been circulated to all parts of the body. When they reach the brain and spinal cord, they find there a soil in which they can grow and reproduce. As their numbers multiply, they produce inflammation and alteration of the brain and spinal cord, which eventually produces death. The only remedy is the injection of Pasteur's serum, which kills the germs, if there are not too many of them.

Removal of the Stomach.

"In cases where the stomach is removed by operation, how is nourishment taken?"—A. C., Sycamore, Fla.

Nourishment is taken through the mouth. Where the stomach is removed, the intestine at the lower end of the stomach is attached to the end of the oesophagus, which conducts the food from the mouth to the stomach. The operation has been performed only some half-dozen times, and most of the patients died at once. Those who recover from the operation do not have long life, owing to defective digestion in the intestines.

Treaty With Spain.

"We had some kind of a "treaty" or understanding with Spain before the war, did we not? You say we had no treaty of peace because we had had no war. But we had some kind of a treaty, did we not? Well, now, what were the provisions of that treaty? What kind of a treaty was it and its provisions. I am very solicitous to know."—J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.

We have treaties of amity and commerce with all countries with which we trade. We had such a treaty with Spain, but war abrogates all treaties. When the Spanish war ended, we made a treaty of peace, but this did not revive the old commercial treaty. A new one was negotiated, but has only recently been signed. We never saw the old commercial treaty with Spain. Perhaps your Congressman could get a copy for you from the State Department.

Silver and Gold.

"Has the law been changed since 1894 about the circulation of gold and silver? I think the government at that time could pay silver as a legal tender and now must pay gold. If Bryan had been elected in 1896 he could have paid out silver dollars, but in 1900 he could not, even if elected."—G. W. W., Bristow, Neb.

The silver dollar is a full legal tender now, as it has been since 1878. The new law did not affect the status of the silver dollar as a full legal tender.

The Levites.

"When Israel came into the possession of the land of Canaan, why were the Levites debarred from having a share in the lands and were given tithes instead?"—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

In Exodus xxviii:1, we note the designation of the family of Aaron to the priesthood. In Exodus xxxii, the entire tribe of Levi was given charge of the tabernacle, and the duties connected therewith. See also Numbers xviii:21-24-26; Nehemiah x:37. The Levites were to have no territorial possessions, that their whole time and attention might be given to their sacred duties; and they were to receive tithes of the produce of the land for their subsistence.

Lewis and Clarke.

"Please give me the route followed by the explorers, Lewis and Clarke, and give the date."—A. C., Hudson, O.

Lewis and Clarke were the first explorers of the great area of Louisiana, purchased in 1803 of France. Their expedition started from St. Louis in May 1804, that place being their headquarters while preparing for the journey. The two leaders were appointed by President Jefferson, and the entire expedition was under government authority. The explorers went up the Missouri river to the country of the Mandan Indians, a little north of the present Bismarck, in North Dakota, which they reached on November 2, and where they remained until April 7, 1805. Then they proceeded up the Missouri to a point not far from its sources, crossed the continental divide, entered the Clearwater river, went down that stream to the Snake river, thence into the Columbia and onward to the Pacific, which they reached on November 7, 1805, where they passed the winter. They started on their return on March 23, 1806, diverged from their former course at two or three points, followed up the Columbia and its tributaries, crossed the divide again, entered the Missouri and arrived at St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

"Kindly inform me, through your columns, as to what was the origin, purpose and strength of the Knights of the Golden Circle, as they existed druing the civil war."—W. J. S., Marseilles, Ill.

The organization of Knights of the Golden Circle was formed in the south before the civil war, to promote secession. About 1860 it was the root in the west, its principal object being to oppose the draft of soldiers. Finally it became a part of the Order of American Knights, organized by C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and W. C. Wright, of New York. Its object was to resist the draft, give aid to the confederate cause, and to establish a northwestern confederacy. In 1864 its numbers were estimated from 350,000 to 800,000.

Rosebud Reservation.

Editor Question Bureau:—The Blade article on the Rosebud Reservation was very good, but was a little too much like a land agent's statement. The level land is about 600 feet above the Missouri, and the rise is about six miles in breadth of extremely rough land, though good soil. The bill failed to pass, and the more intelligent Indians are opposed to disposing of the land, as the great part of the reserve is in the arid belt, and this portion being between the rivers has rain.

Of course, the most desirable land is allotted to the Indians; and as the opening is deferred, more and more of it will be taken by them, as they are progresing. The Yanktons, on the opposite side of the river, are, in my opinion, the best representatives of the native American race. A view of the churches and school houses in the Ponca valley on the Rosebud land, would surprise many Eastern people. The one new county in Nebraska and one in South Dakota had the best crops in the northwest last year, and the coming of a railroad and talk of reservation opening has made lively times. The road will reach Boyd county this week, and the state line in a month.—Reader, Bristow, Neb.

Guy de Maupassant.

"Give a sketch of the French writer, Guy de Maupassant. Does he belong to the realistic or the romantic school of fiction? Give pronunciation of the name."—Subscriber, Fort Collins, Colo.

Guy de Maupassant was born in 1850. Although he has written for some years, it is only recently that his work has come into notice. His best works are "Pierre et Jean" and "Fort Comme la Mort." They are stories of the realistic type. It is difficult to give the sound of French names in English spelling, but as nearly as possible Mo-pas-son is the correct pronunciation.

Nasby's Name.

"Please tell me, through the question column of The Blade, what the V stands for in the name of the immortal Petroleum V. Nasby? I have often wondered is it another 'lady or tiger' riddle?"—N. L., Asheville, N. C.

No, it is not a riddle. The full name of the renowned postmaster at "Confederate X Roads, which is the result of Kentucky," was Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby. Probably the middle name was selected because, like the volcano of Vesuvius, Nasby indulged in eruptions—not of lava, however, but of "Dimmecratic" doctrine.

Ohio Election.

"Please give the different state officers who will be elected in Ohio at the general election to be held on November 4, 1902."—S. I. S., Progress, W. Va.

There are but four offices to fill: Secretary of state, judge of the supreme court, dairy and food commissioner, and a member of the board of public works.

Can't Be Done.

"Is there a law, or can a law be enacted, to force negroes to emigrate to a colony?"—S. G. G., Crockett, Tex.

No such law can be passed, nor can such a law be passed. It would be contrary to the constitution of the United States.

Estates Abroad.

"I am heir to a large estate in London, England. It was left about one hundred years ago, and is now being settled. I would like to have it settled, and get my share. How is the best way for me to take up the matter?"—F. D. Hemlock, Mich.

There is but one way. You must either go yourself, or hire an attorney of high integrity to look after your interests, to investigate the matter. Our ministers and consuls abroad have nothing to do with such matters.

Though you do not state the details of the case, we fear you are being misled by some of the sharks who are making a living by getting people to contribute money to prosecute such alleged claims. A few years ago these fellows became so numerous that the British government made a statement that there are no estates waiting heirs, and no funds in the Bank of England waiting owners, which date back a hundred years. When the heirs can not be found in a reasonable time, the estate or funds revert to the crown, and that ends the whole matter. Be careful, or you may be put to a vast deal of expense, without any hope of getting anything.

Miscellaneous.

C. F. B., Kendallville, Ind.: We have not the figures.

J. W. C., Mosheim, Tenn.: We are sorry to say we cannot.

B. S., Three Oaks, Mich.: We have no means of knowing.

J. M., Amboy, Mich., writes that he has an Oxford Bible, printed in 1603, and hence 199 years old, weighing six pounds.

G. H., Comanche, Iowa: Nickel plating is done by an electric current, furnished either by a dynamo or a battery. There is no "preparation" which can be applied which will nickel-plate.

O. N. P., Surprise, Neb.: We can never furnish back copies of the Weekly Blade further than three months back. The story, "A Elle of Infantrymen," published in this paper in 1890, was printed in book form, but we do not handle it nor in fact any books at all. We presume a bookseller can order it for you.

MAPPING A BRAIN.

Tests to Discover Control of Limbs and Muscles.

Eminent surgeons have long endeavored to find out precisely what parts of the brain control the various muscles and limbs of the body, with a view to ascertaining therefrom new ways of treating diseases of the nervous system, says the London Leader. Sufferers from such complaints, especially such as cause interruption of the muscular action, may have reason to bless the memory of certain great apes, who have co-operated unselfishly with, and without being consulted by, some British scientists and surgeons in a series of privately conducted experiments to demonstrate new facts about the brain.

Though the scientific partnership was fatal to the apes, they lived admired, and died universally respected, and their photographs will be handed down in medical history.

The convolutions of the brains of the higher apes have shown that their composition was sufficiently like that of a man to justify the belief that investigations made on these brutes would furnish knowledge about the human brain. To understand the experiments thoroughly, it is well to remember that the brain may be roughly divided into two great portions—the frontal and the occipital—which are separated by the fissure of Rolando. This fissure extends across the top of the head and down on each side at about the region of the temples.

All that part of the brain which lies in front of it—that is, the brain that is over the eyes and fills out the frontal region of the head—is known as the frontal lobe. This frontal lobe, it has been found, does almost all the work of ordering and controlling the motion of the body, and the exercise of its various physical functions. It is the great central telephone exchange, or, to use another electric term, the great power house where the subtle, intangible fluid of thought is converted into a tangible working force and thence transmitted at varying pressures along the feed wires of nerves to the various engines of the heart, arms, legs, eyes, mouth, nose and other organs.

Bits of Information.

While Adelina Patti was shopping in London recently a gentleman overheard the young women who served her at the counter addressing her as "Miss." He says, "What a tribute to her perennial beauty, to be still taken for a young miss, at the age of 60."

The Lancet points out that fresh pineapple contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteids that it will digest as much as 1,000 times its weight within a few hours.

The oldest woman's club in the United States is celebrating its eighteenth anniversary. This club is the Female Charitable Association of Baldwinsville, near Syracuse, N. Y., and no other woman's society, it claims, has been continuous in its meetings and its work as this one has been.

The empress of German has a special bodyguard, consisting of 24 picked soldiers from the tallest men of the lofty imperial guard. The kaiser designed the uniform for them, and it resembles that worn by the personal guards of Frederick the Great—scarlet, with white facings and a tricorne red hat.

The North Shore Improvement Company, of Long Island, has paid $200,000 for a sand heap which abuts a field that is part of the Sagamore hill property owned by President Roosevelt. The sand hill was known as Cooper's bluff, and for some time it has been feared that it would be dug away and shipped to New York. The present purchase does away with the prospect. Howard Gould recently offered $50,000 for the property.

Many a citizen from the interior has fallen a victim to the indigestible soft-shelled crab on going to live in Washington. Pension Commissioner Ware early contracted the soft-shelled crab habit and indulged his appetite for the dainty until a physician ordered him to desist. A friend in Kansas heard that the commissioner was worn out by close attention to his duties and wrote him a solicitous letter. He received the following reply by wire: "It's not work that's breaking down my constitution—it's soft-shell crabs."

One of the curiosities of this year's London Royal Academy exhibition is a small landscape, a herd of sheep on a Yorkshire upland, which hangs "on the line." To be "on the line" is a much-coveted distinction, as the hanging committee always gives the best pictures a position there. This landscape—which, of course, was selected without any knowledge of the identity of its painter—is the work of Police Constable Jones, an ordinary member of the Leeds constabulary. He is entirely self-taught. Police Constable Jones has no idea of quitting the police force.

It is said of a former Marquis of Townshend that when young and engaged in battle he saw a drummer killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, which seemed to engross his thoughts. A superior officer, observing him, supposed that he was intimidated at the sight and addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits. "Oh," said the young marquis with calmness, but severity, "I am not frightened. I am puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here."

The dairy schools of Russia have brought that country to the front as one of the foremost producers of butter, cheese and milk in the world.

Charles Payne, of Wichita, Kan., recently presented to the zoological garden of St. Louis a pure white quail caught recently in Southern Oklahoma. He expresses the opinion that of every 2,000,000 quail not more than one is an albino.

"Majuba" was the name given to a new sulphurous yellow colored rose recently exhibited in Paris. Another black red variety was called "Boer Courage."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington and the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell were prominent candidates for coadjutor to Bishop Huntington, of the Central New York Protestant Episcopal diocese, on June 12, at Syracuse, but the Rev. Dr. Charles Tyler Olmstead, vicar of St. Agnes' chapel, Trinity parish, Manhattan, was elected.

Politers About People.

Harrison Randolph, of Virginia, has been chosen as president of the University of Arkansas.

Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post, has been made a trustee of Beloit college.

The Baron De Hirsch school fund in Galicia maintains fifty schools. The number of teachers amounts to 247 and there are 5,634 pupils.

Daniel E. Mitchell, who has just received his degree at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Minn., has been elected president of the institution.

Dr. James W. Kern, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins university, has been appointed professor in the chair of Latin at Washington and Lee university.

Bishop Messmer, of Wisconsin, is reported to be considering the acceptance of an offer of the archdiocese of Manila, coupled with which is the post of papal delegate.

Prof. Bolton Colt Brown, of Indianapolis owns the second largest collection of rare Japanese prints in America. The greatest is on exhibition in the Boston Art Museum.

John Pierson, of Swedesboro, N. J., who was a member of the New Jersey senate during President Lincoln's term, is ninety-seven years old, and has lived in his present home for sixty-five years.

Quiet Wedding.

"It was a quiet wedding, I presume?"

"Oh, yas; the groom acted as if he had been hypnotized."—Town Topics.

Shaving Mad.

An old Scottish minister gave up his toddy for the sake of example. The doctor said this change was bad for him, and suggested his taking a dose surreptitiously whenever he sent for his shaving water. Some time after the doctor called again, and the old servant met him with tears in her eyes. "Oh, doctor, doctor," she exclaimed, "the meenister's gane clean daft, clean daft! He's sending for his shaving wather frae mornin' tae nicht!"—Golden Penny.

Hardly Worth Counting.

Any party that decides to make mud-throwing at American soldiers an issue for 1904 may prepare to bring up in the scattering column.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Should Be Dedicated to Bailey.

A North Carolina editor is writing a "History of the Devil." It ought to be warm reading, and a preface by Tillman would make a hot introduction.—Albany Argus.

Working It the Other Way.

To add to the other miseries of this summer there are persons who go around asking, "is this cool enough for you?"—Chicago Tribune.

Otherwise Engaged.

Madge—Do you think the minister offended any of his congregation by what he said about Sunday golf?

Marjorie—Of course not. Nobody who plays golf was there.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for July. Worshiping the Golden Calf. Ex. xxii:1-6:30-35. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—The Ten Commandments, treated in our last lesson, were delivered by the voice of God. The form of the revelation was more than the people could bear, and they prayed Moses that he would speak to them in the place of God. He therefore drew near to the thick darkness where God was, while the people stood afar off. And he received a series of precepts, as a practical interpretation of the Decalogue. Part of these were civil, pertaining to the various relations of life, and part of them covered sacred things. Punishments were fixed for offences, and instructions were delivered concerning the ark, the mercy seat, the golden candlestick, the tabernacle, the altar, the priests and their garments, the sacrifices and ceremonies. All this was written down by Moses, and the ten laws were graven in stone by the finger of God. Forty days and nights were thus passed in the mountain (Ex. xxiv:18).

DISCONTENT.—Although the people grew weary and restless. The monotony of camp life led to suspicions and whisperings. They could not understand the long delay, and lost confidence in Moses as a leader. Not knowing when he would return (Ex. xxxii:1, Matt. xxv:5), they murmured as they had done before (Ex. xiv:11), because he had induced them to leave Egypt. But knowing their destination to be the land of their fathers (Ex. iii:17), and desiring to be moving toward it, they determined on another leadership. Thoroughly imbued, however, with the religious spirit, they did not think of departing in their own strength, nor yet did they propose to elect a human captain. And so, after holding a public assembly to consider the subject, they demanded of Aaron, Moses' brother, that gods should be made to go before them. In this they proposed to break two of the commandments just delivered (Ex. xx:3-4). They showed how unable they were to hold to the high ideal of a monotheistic system, and subject themselves to a supreme spirit (Acts xix:26).

WEAKNESS—Aaron was not the man for the occasion. He did not possess the native strength of his brother, to whom he was only an assistant (Ex. iv:14), neither had he received such direct communications from God as Moses had (Ex. iii:4). Moreover, he had proposed the latter (Ex. xxxii:2), offering to destroy Israel, as He had destroyed the antediluvian world, and to make Moses himself, as He had made Noah, the progenitor of a new race. Little did the idolaters know that the sword of divine justice was already drawn for their destruction. Moses went up into the mountain to stay the avenging hand and secure mercy. It was a desperate case. He confessed before the Lord that the people had sinned (verse 31), and then he threw his own life prostrate before God as a ransom that Israel might live. It was a remarkable self-sacrifice upon the altar for a nation's sake. "Now, I pray Thee, wilt not forgive their sin. That was Christ-like and divine (1 John iii:1). It is the most marvelous display of vicariousness to be found in the Old Testament. It marks this man as a worthy leader of the people of God.

ANSWER.—Such a prayer could not be rejected. The grounds for an answer are in the nature of God and of man. To turn aside such a leader would seem contrary to all the intelligences and disturb the spiritual equilibrium of the universe (1 John i:19). The details of the answer are exceedingly interesting. "Whosoever hath sinned him will I blot out of My Book." The guilty shall suffer as others. Some of the multitude were not greatly at fault. They had yielded to the suggestions and influence of others and might be forgiven. The transgressors, the rebels against God and Moses, shall be cut off, not immediately destroyed, but cast out of covenant relation. Suffered to live, they will form no part of God's people (Matt. xiii:28-30). Then followed the direction to lead this mixed company, part of it accepted and part of it rejected, on toward the land of their destiny, with the promise that His angel should go before and show the way (Ex. xxxiii:2).

REMEMBERED.—The mercy of God on that occasion secured, not absolute pardon, but postponement of punishment. It was expressly told to Moses that this sin would be remembered, and that God would chastise the people for it. This was a display of vindictiveness. The whole nation was sunken so low in intelligence, they had been so long in bondage, they had so constantly witnessed heathen rites—that idolatrous practices were suited to their nature (Ex. xxxii:9). They needed to be corrected by the visitations of the Almighty (Heb. xii:9), to be reminded of His presence and power, as well as the evil of sin and weakness. Affliction after affliction was sent upon them during many generations, partly penal, but always reformatory (Psalm cxix:67), that they might turn away from idols to serve the living and true God. The records of God's judgments upon Israel form the saddest, and in many respects the most instructive, chapter in human history (Psalm cvi:19-27).

INTERCESSION.—1. God has a purpose in the nations. He raises up and establishes a government for His glory. Happy they who know their mission and fill it! (Psalm cxlix:15). But they who prove recreant, who turn away from God, are doomed to misfortune and ruin (Jer. vi:15). Forty years long the Israel of that day wandered in sight of Canaan and never entered (Numb. xiv:29-30). So shall it be with all others who are unfaithful to their calling (Psalm lx:17). 2. See the value of a single man. Aaron, irresolute, surrendering to popular clamor, the instrument of a nation's downfall! Moses, righteous and brave, resisting and overcoming the evil, pleading with God, the Savior of the people! How many men have betrayed a cause? How many have stood firm in the day of peril? (Isaiah xxxii:2). 3. How much to be feared is the virus of sin? In one mind the conception of idols was formed, and it spread throughout the camp or Israel. Like a pestilence it swept thousands to death (Ex. xxxi:28). Who can measure the responsibility of him who begins a course of evil and drags others into it? (Matt. xviii:7).

ENGLISH WORDS AND THEIR WAYS

(Professor George Lyman Kittredge in Harper's Magazine.)

The overwhelming conventionality of language, as well as its poetic quality, may be seen by taking at random almost any bit of colorless prose and studying its derivations. We shall find it a conglomerate of worn-out metaphors. We all talk poetry without knowing it, and mix our figures without scruple. Take, for instance, the phrase, "arguments founded on correct derivation." Argument comes from a Latin verb that means literally "to make clear," and is ultimately referable to a root signifying "bright," "shining"—the same that we have in argent, "silver" (the bright or shining metal). Found is connected with the Latin fundus, "bottom." Correct goes back to a root which means "straight." Derivation is connected with rivus, "brook," "stream," and comes from a root signifying to "flow"; and to derive is literally to "flow from such and such a source." Thus in this single phrase we have effete metaphors of brightness, foundation, straightness and flowing. It would sound absurd to speak of "a clearing-up that has its foundation on a straightened down-flowing;" yet we say "arguments founded on correct derivation" without a tremor, merely because our language has forgotten the figurative character of the words, and employs them as conventional signs for plain prosaic ideas.

To convince is literally to conquer; to defend is to ward off, to shove away; to amputate is to prune round (a vine); to solve is to loose; to deter is to scare away; to debate is to fight it out; to respect is to look back; to discuss is to shape apart; to distract is to tear or drag asunder or away. Circumstances means literally "things that stand around one," yet "under these circumstances" is as good English as "in these circumstances," and we even say "under the following circumstances" without hesitation. Language cannot get along without such vague words, which have lost all their sharpness of imprint, and serve rather as counters of the game than as coin of definite value.

Words are held in superstitious reverence because of their supposed power. All men shudder at the thought of being cursed. Even to mention an evil thing is unlucky; it may bring upon you the very misfortune to which you have referred. Hence we shrink from naming death in plain terms. Hence, too, such formulas as our "Don't speak of it!" or the Romans' "Absit omen!" when anything disastrous comes up in conversation, or the Nurse's "God save the mark!" when she catches herself describing Tybalt's wound and pointing out the very spot where Romeo's sword went in:

"I saw the wound, I saw it with mine eyes—
God save the mark!—here on his manly breast!"

Nobody knows the origin of "God save the mark!" but its sense is clear enough. It averts the ill fortune incident to unlucky speeches—and so it has come at last to express mere scorn or abhorrence. We may compare abominate, which is from ab and omen; the Latin verb originally meant to deprecate a bad omen," then "to abhor." Here, as in development of meaning is easy; the word follows a straight road. But the adjective abominable has taken a little bypath of its own, for man was commonly thought to come from ab homine, and was often written abhominable; thus it acquired the sense of "contrary to human nature," "unnatural," "inhuman." The bad spelling was long ago abondoned; but the special change of meaning which accompanied the error, and in part resulted from it, remains, enriching our language with a delicately discriminating synonym.

An idiom may defy logic. Take the double negative, for example. A boy says, "I ha'n't had no time to get my lesson." His language may be objectionable, but his meaning is undoubted. The teacher understands it as he intends her to understand it; but she has heard that two negatives make an affirmative, and she retorts: "Ah, you mean that you have had some time!" You have said the opposite of what you mean." The laugh is on the boy; if he can be laughed out of his double negatives, so much the better. Yet the teacher is wrong. The two negatives in his sentence do not make an affirmative, for they are neither so meant nor are they so taken by the hearer. According to a very old English idiom, one negative strengthens another. The idiom has ceased to be good English, but it has not changed its meaning. The boy is in fault because he is using an obsolete idiom which has become vulgar not because his language means the opposite of what it was meant to express.

No Frills With a Georgia Mule.

"Hi, there, John!" cried the old man from across the field.

"Well, what's the matter now?"

"You'll never make no headway swearin' at that mule in Greek! Hit him a solid lick or two in plain English!"

Then, as he trailed his own mule, he muttered:

"These college gradivates is so queer when they gits back to business!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Way to Heaven.

"Out in my district," says Representative Bledler, of Ohio, "there is a very clever preacher. One day a man who does not think much of religion thought he would stump the preacher.

"'Parson,' he said, 'what is the best way to heaven?'

"'Turn to the right and then keep straight ahead,' replied the preacher without an instant's hesitation."—Washington Post.

Pat Got Ahead.

A good story is told of an Irishman, more patriotic than clever, who enlisted in one of the smart cavalry regiments. The fencing instructor had experienced rather a difficult job in the matter of explaining to him the various ways of using the sword. "Now," he said, "how would you use the sword if your opponent feinted?" "Bedad," said Pat, with gleaming eyes, "I'd just tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming."—St. James Gazette.

Sent Free to Men

Free Trial Package of This New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

The Institute cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost vitality that they have decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer from any form of vital weakness, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1125 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

CLAM SHELL BUTTONS

Rapid Development of an Industry Which Originated in Germany.

The development of technical and industrial schools in Germany has increased not only the domain of Emperor William, but has enriched all other civilized nations, says the New York Evening Post. One of the first matters taken up and studied scientifically by these institutions was the making of buttons and other useful and ornamental articles from mother-of-pearl.

It was soon found that the opalescent layers of the oyster shell were not the sole available material, as had long been believed by the trade, and that clams, mussels and other bivalves, not to speak of many conchas, were of nearly, if not quite, equal value. The first result of these examinations was the prompt utilization of other shells and a consequent reduction in the price of oyster mother-of-pearl and of buttons made from that substance.

The new industry prospered, and finally crossed the Atlantic. Here it has taken a firm foothold and is growing rapidly. The largest portion of the work is now done in the central states, while small concerns may be found all the way from Massachusetts to Virginia. Thus far the best clam discovered is the pearl clam of the Mississippi and the other rivers of that region.

The sea clams are useful, but the inner linings are not so lustrous nor iridescent. The deep-sea clam, with its rich indigo color, makes a showy and rather popular button. The soft clam, or Rhode Island clam, has often a beautiful play of color upon its inner surface, but is usually too thin and fragile. The hard clams or cohogues vary extensively. A few have brilliant interiors; the majority are very dull.

The treatment is about the same in all cases. The clams must be gathered so as not to injure the shell. They are washed and then boiled with a small amount of alkali, either washing soda or lime being added to remove any grease or dirt held by grease. The meat is extracted and is utilized for food purposes. Where no alkali has been employed, the flesh is well adapted for stews, chowders or for making clam broths.

Where alkali has been employed, the bodies are rinsed in

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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MAKES IT PLEASANT FOR THE EDITOR

Every reader of The Blade knows how depressing it is to do the best you can, yet never to hear of a single word of approval of commendation. One feels that it does not pay to strive—to constantly be doing one's best—when no one seems to appreciate your work.

And, on the other hand, how pleasant it is to have a kindly word concerning your labor once in a while! How it freshens one up, puts energy into every faculty, and makes life seem well worth living!

No one knows the latter better than the editor of The Blade. He is doing his best to make a paper acceptable to the great mass of the American people. He puts more hours of time and thought into it every day than does the average business man in a city. He is as busy as a farmer in harvest time, and he has to keep busy every working day in the year, instead of working by spells, and taking it easy the remainder of his time.

These words of encouragement and of approbation come in letters from all over the country. A subscriber writes in to renew his subscription, and says in his letter that he cannot get along without The Blade, and that he proposes to keep up his subscription every year. Or a friend writes to the Question Bureau about something that he wants to know, and says the paper is as good as a cyclopedia to him. Or a farmer friend writes to the Farmstead and says he gets information therefrom every year which pays him or saves him many times more than the trifling cost of subscription.

All these little encouragements impel the editor to work still more diligently to make The Blade invaluable to its readers, and hence those who take the trouble to drop kindly words into their letters are getting some benefit in return, through the improvement of the many features of excellence in the paper. We thank all our thoughtful friends who have done this. We trust that each and all of them will receive the reward of those who do good as they pass through the world.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

While the export of agricultural products was less during the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May, those of manufactured products for the same period were greater than in the same period of any preceding year, except in iron and steel. The exports of iron and steel were valued at 90 million dollars, against 109 millions for the eleven months of the previous year, while the total of all manufactured exports amounted to 371 millions, or only six millions less than for the same period of the previous year. Hence we sold abroad of manufactures other than iron and steel about eleven millions more than in the same period last year.

The decrease in the exports of iron and steel is principally due to the enormous home demand and the higher prices. This is known to be the fact; besides, our imports of iron and steel have been increasing. Their value for the eleven months under consideration was 23 million dollars, as against 16 millions for the same period last year. The annual report of the Iron and Steel association, just issued, has this to say of our foreign trade in those products:

A marked change has taken place in our foreign trade in iron and steel since this subject was prominently referred to in our annual reports in 1899 and 1900. In 1899 and immediately preceding years the iron and steel industries of Europe were exceptionally prosperous; there was an active demand and prices were high. In the years just prior to 1899 the prices of iron and steel in the United States were lower than they had ever been. Under these conditions, we naturally found opportunities to dispose of our surplus iron and steel products in neutral markets and even in the home markets of our European competition. But these conditions have materially changed; the European demand and European prices have declined and the home demand upon our own iron and steel works has greatly increased, while our prices have advanced; hence sharper competition in neutral and all foreign markets and increased foreign competition in our own markets.

CUBA AND INDEPENDENCE.

It is pleasant news given out in the statement of Minister Quesada of Cuba, at Washington. He says the island is tranquil from one end to the other, and that the people are determined to remain quiet, no matter how much their suffering, because they realize that internal disorder means an end to Cuban independence. He further says:

I am not now speaking from mere conjecture. I know that all the prominent generals in every section of the island have communicated to President Palma their purpose to uphold his administration. The governors of all the provinces have reported to President Palma that their localities are free from disorder.

It is to be hoped the people of the island will continue to look at matters in this practical and sensible way, and there seems no reason to believe they will not. The experiences which they must undergo now are simply the experiences of the pioneers of every country to which independence has come. They are not to be compared with the hardships and the privations suffered by the early settlers of the United States and especially those pioneers who pushed into the far west following the war of the Revolution. It is difficulties which test men, and if the people of Cuba can pass through this formative period with credit to themselves, not only their national welfare but their continued independence are assured.

July is now doing its part to make up for the shortcomings of June.

FRIARS AND THE VATICAN.

The situation at the Vatican regarding the removal of the friars from the Philippines is a peculiar one. The demand for their expulsion comes from the Filipino people. These are all Catholics, of course, hence there is no question of religion involved. But the friars—by which term is meant the members of four different monastic orders—have, in the course of four centuries, acquired large areas of valuable lands, the title to which is vested in the orders. These lands are leased to natives, and it is the exactions of the friars as landlords to which the Filipinos object. So incensed are they against the orders, that nothing less than the expulsion of the four orders from the islands will satisfy them.

The proposition of the United States is to purchase the lands belonging to the friars at a fair price, and the removal of the friars themselves. The Vatican, being the head of the church, it is asked to do this. No objection is made to the purchase of their lands, but the Vatican dodges on the ordering away of the friars. It has been told that the friars must go, and it has shown no unwillingness to have them go; but it balks at ordering them away. It gives sophistical reasons for its course, while making it abundantly plain that it is perfectly willing to have the United States order them out of the islands.

How this matter will be finally arranged no one can tell. Of one thing we may be sure—if Uncle Sam decides that the friars must go they will go, Vatican or no Vatican.

KITCHENER'S REWARD.

Great Britain rewards her military men in a substantial way. When Gen. Kitchener took Khartoum, crushed the Mahdist uprising, and brought peace to the Soudan, he received a money grant of $150,000. Now that he has won a peace in South Africa, he is given a grant of $250,000, and is made a viscount. A year or so ago, when Pretoria fell, and active warfare was supposed to be at an end, Lord Roberts was made an earl and received $500,000. Kitchener probably deserves as much credit as did Roberts; but the explanation is made that Roberts has reached an age when he can no longer continue an active military career, while Kitchener is still in middle life, with time to round out his generalship and win further substantial rewards.

It is well to make the prizes valuable for success in war, for no man is so at the mercy of adverse and uncontrollable circumstances as a general in the field. A reverse, no matter if it be absolutely unavoidable, and not due to any lack of military skill and foresight on the part of the commander, brings about him a storm of popular disapproval. Nothing succeeds like success—especially in war. More than one capable military man has had his career cut short through circumstances which he could not control, owing to the popular clamor against him. As a rule, the leaders who begin a war of some length are discredited at its end, and those who reap the honors were subordinates at the beginning. Our own civil war was a striking example of this. When it began, the country knew nothing of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, the brilliant triumvirate whose names filled the world when the conflict closed.

THE FOUR AMENDMENTS.

The General Assembly last winter submitted to the people of Ohio four amendments to the state constitution, which will be voted on at the general election in November of next year. This is sixteen months in the future, but the time is none too long to educate the voters up to a clear understanding of what these different amendments propose. The most of the amendments submitted to the people fail at the polls, not because a majority of the voters cast their ballots against them, but because, not understanding clearly what they propose, a very large number do not vote on them at all. As a constitutional amendment requires a majority of all the votes cast at the election in order to be adopted, all who fail to vote are counted against the proposition.

The four amendments before the people are as follows:

1. To abolish the double liability of stockholders in business corporations.
2. Amendments are with possibilities for improving their corporation laws and taxation system. Ohio must now make progress in these respects, or drop to the rear in the competition between states for industrial and commercial leadership. This is clearly seen by those who are careful and intelligent observers of the course of events. We know that we correctly voice the thought and judgmentof all sagacious business men when we declare that the business interests of the state can not afford to permit the pending constitutional amendments to fail.

TRUSTS DO NOT CONTROL ALL

While it would be useless to deny that trusts and combines have made a rapid advance within the past few years statistics obtained from the recent census show that popular impression as to the percentage of the manufacturing products which they produce and control is far from being correct. In reality these gigantic combinations of capital are in the management of but twelve and eight-tenths per cent of the total. The value of the entire output of all manufacturing products in the United States last year was $13,004,400,143. Of this immense amount the trusts controlled but $1,667,350,941

In the collection of these statistics the directof of the census was most careful and complete. He included all corporations organized in recent years by combination or consolidation under a single corporate management of a number of plants engaged in the same line of industry. In this list there were 183 corporations under the control of which were 2,029 plants operating during the year and 174 which were idle. Of all of these corporations 63 were organized prior to 1897 and 92 during the eighteen months between January 1, 189, and June 30, 1900.

While this percentage is large, and sufficient enough, perhaps, to cause some aprehension, it is not in conformity with the idea which generally obtains and shows that there are opportunities still outside the control of the combine.

Secretary Moody has declared for Roosevelt in 1904. This is a modest way of Mr. Moody saying that he would like to remain in the cabinet.

The man who cannot take a vacation is probably having the most enjoyable time right at home.

OUR ANNUAL LIQUOR BILL.

For the first time, the census of 1890 attempted to secure distinct figures concerning the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the United States. As regards the values given, the figures are not entirely satisfactory, because in some cases they include the internal revenue tax, and in others do not; nor is it possible to ascertain accurately, from the report, to what extent the tax is included in the values.

The total value of the property—not the capital stock—employed in the production of all kinds of liquors in the United States in the year 1900, is set down at $457,674,087, while the total value of the product—malt, spirituous and vinous—was $340,615,466. Of this total, malt liquors produced by far the largest share, the total being 1,198,602,104 gallons, as compared with 103,330,423 gallons of spirituous and 23,425,567 gallons of vinous liquors.

These figures are of the production for the year, not the consumption; for of the spirituous liquors produced much went into government warehouses; and the exports are also to be deducted. Still, taking one year with another, and figuring in the imports of foreign liquors, the total annual consumption is not very far below the total annual production. In the same year the total consumption was 1,322,166,685 gallons. In other words, the American people in that year drank an average of 17.3 gallons per capita. Of this 15.7 gallons was of malt liquors—that is, beer, ale, etc.; 1.2 gallons of whisky, brandy and other spirituous liquors, and less than a half-gallon of wine.

The total values arrived at by the census report are somewhat untrustworthy, for the reason previously given. The figures are 237,269,713 worth of malt liquors, $96,798,443 of spirits, and $6,547,310 of wines. If we deduct from the spirit production the value of alcohol consumed in the arts, it is still evident that the American people pay a tremendous tribute to the liquor interests of the country—a tax which is none the less burdensome, none the less injurious, because of the fact that it is volnutary.

AN AMENDMENT NEEDED.

The supreme court of the state has laid down the principle that special legislation for a single city is not in accord with the constitution of Ohio, and is therefore invalid.

But it does not follow that such special legislation is of itself a bad thing. The state constitution does not permit it; but is this consitutional provision itself a good thing?

If the organic law of the state is to be construed with absolute strictness, then there can be but two classes of municipalities—cities and incorporated villages. Then a town of 5,000 inhabitants must have exactly the same form of government as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Columbus. The great cities of the state require a more elaborate form of government than the smaller ones. There is much more to do; there must be more officials to do it. A form of government which would be advisable for a place of 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants would not fit conditions in Cleveland or Toledo at all. A government such as they need would be too cumbrous and too expensive for the smaller places.

The reason for the stringent prohibition of special legislation by the constitutional convention of 1851 is said to be that the legislature had been reckless and unwise in passing acts concerning city governments. The convention took a reef in its sails—but it overdid the matter, and made the restriction too severe. The first General Assemblies under the new constitution, finding themselves unwisely hampered, attempted to get around the restriction through the separation of cities into classes and grades. The supreme court allowed these acts to stand. Succeeding legislatures kept on classifying, until we have reached a point where each of the large cities stand in a grade by itself. They have overdone the matter, and the supreme court has called a halt.

It might be well for the General Assembly to prepare a resolution for an amendment to the state constitution, making a proper number of classes of municipalities, based on population, and providing that when a city's numbers grew to the next highest limit it should pass automatically to the next class. Such an amendment would certainly find favor with the people.

AN ADVANCE IN EDUCATION.

The convention of the National Educational Association which adjourned at Minneapolis to-day has marked an epoch in the history of that organization and made it a more potent power in educational work than heretofore.

The session lasted the better part of a week, and its daily meetings were filled with addresses by the most eminent educators of the country upon questions particularly fitting to work in the public schools and especially the lower grades in these schools. There was less said about colleges and high schools and more about the grammar and primary departments. This was indeed the most encouraging feature of the entire convention. It is in these lower grades that the whole framework of an education is laid and the success which attends a student through school and college life depends in a very large measure upon the thoroughness of the training received at the start. If this training be complete and the child leaves the primary for the grammar grade and the grammar for the grade beyond with a full understanding of all, through which it has gone, the work beyond is comparatively easy. If, however, the preparatory work has been poorly done the subsequent course is always difficult and the result unsatisfactory. The ability to concentrate the mind, to think for one's self and to work problems through their relation to other problems comes as the result of a proper course pursued at the start, and this ability is great or small in proportion to the efficiency of this early training.

It is therefore highly essential that the work laid out for the primary and grammar grades be as beneficial as it is possible to make it and of a character calculated to do the most good. It is equally important that the teachers selected for these grades should be fitted for the task.

It was to these questions that the association more fully than ever devoted itself with the promise that much good will result.

VIRGINIA'S CONSTITUTION.

On July 17 the new constitution of Virginia went into operation. It is the fruition of one of the most extraordinary series of political events known to our history since we became a nation. The convention which framed this document met on June 12, 1901, and remained in session a little more than a year. It was called to elaborate a constitutional plan to eliminate the negro vote, and the main reason for the prolonged debate was the desire to do this in a manner which would stand the test of the United States supreme court, if a case should be taken up to that tribunal from Virginia. Whether the convention succeeded in this, only the actual test can determine.

The extraordinary thing about the matter is that the convention refused to submit the new constitution to a vote of the people. Insead of doing this, the convention formally promulgated the organic law it had modeled, declaring it to be of full force and effect. There never has been a case before this in which a convention was elected to revise a constitution and then to submit it to the people for ratification, in which the latter was ignored. Whether, under the circumstances, the constitution is binding is a grave question. Judge Cooley, deemed the highest authority on constitutional law, says:

No body of representatives, unless specially clothed with power for that purpose by the people when choosing them, can rightfully take definite action upon amendments and revisions; they must submit the results of their deliberations to the people—who alone are competent to exercise the powers of sovereignty in framing the fundamental law—for ratification or rejection.

At any rate, the Democrats of Virginia canont raise a howl about our governing the Philippines "without the consent of the governed." They have imposed a form of government on their state without the consent of the people, and against the wishes of a large number.

A WISE PURCHASE.

Alaska has paid for itself and proved a wise and judicious investment. The bureau of statistics estimates the present value of the market which it offers to the producers and manufacturers of the United States at a million dollars a month. Little is known of this bit of land way to the north over which our government exercises sovereignty, and because of the lack of this knowledge a wrong impression exists. Alaska is far from being a barren and unproductive waste. As the interior has been explored and experiments made it has more and more been found that the climate and soil are especially well adapted to the raising of vegetables, and not unfitted to the raising of wheat and oats. This is especially true of the south and southeast, where the climate is modified by the warm Japan current. The importance of this is chiefly found in the fact that it will furnish a large part of the food stuff for the people which has heretofore been important. The grasses for the support of live stock are abundant and the experiments in the raising of stock demonstrate that it can be made a most useful and profitable source of revenue.

The value of Alaska as a fishing market for salmon has always been known. American capital is back of this and some twenty-two millions of dollars are invested. The value of these plants, including vessels, is about twelve million dollars. Great investments have been made in mining, and the great quartz mill in Juneau is the largest in the world.

Alaska is no longer inaccessible. It is but a three days' journey from Seattle to Skagway, and from there railways reach to the headwaters of the Yukon, where boats take one to the great gold fields of the interior. The country was purchased from Russia for $7,200,000. It has turned back into the government over $9,000,000, paying for itself and leaving a nice balance on the right side. The purchasers were wise. Their wisdom has been demonstrated. Yet they met with opposition, just as those defenders of American rule in the Philippines are meeting with opposition today.

PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt's stay at Oyster Bay is not to be an aimless one. The few weeks he is there are to be devoted to the preparation of an anti-trust bill modeled after the measure presented during the last session of congress by Representative Littlefield, of Maine. This embodies the essential features of the Sherman anti-trust law with such amendments as are necessary. The bill will be presented at the opening of the session in December, backed, it is believed, by the entire vote of the Republican members.

President Roosevelt is deeply in earnest in this matter. It was his hope that a bill might be passed during the session which just closed, but the conditions seemed unfavorable. Congressman Littlefield introduced a measure in a crude form, and it was found impossible to mold it into shape before adjournment. By the opening of the next session, however, the bill will be completed and perfected and ready for early action.

No one is more keenly alive to the need of legislative enactment than the chief executive. Yet he realizes the necessity of going slowly and preparing a measure that will cover the ground and be constitutional. He has refused to be rushed by Democratic bombast and abuse, knowing how insincere these are, since the Democrats, when the opportunity was given them, refused to adopt anti-trust legislation of any character, and found an excuse for their failure by saying it came from the unfavorable attitude assumed by the President which they had elected.

TO SETTLE A QUESTION.

In accordance with the final action of both houses of Congress on the naval appropriation bill, one of the new battleships is to be built at whatever navy-yard may be selected by the Secretary of the Navy. This is for the purpose of making a positive test as to the relative cost of a vessel by government construction and by the contract system.

Secretary Long always opposed the project of building war vessels by the government, on the ground that the contract system is cheaper and more satisfactory. The matter will now be brought to an actual test, as the two battleships provided for by the naval bill are to be of the same dimensions and armament. The government will build one, the other will be let to the lowest bidder. In three years or so we will have a positive answer to the question which plan is the more economical for the government.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Removing the Friars.

The news from Rome appears to indicate that our War Department is having some trouble in settling the question of the disposal of the friars and their possessions in the Philippines. It is apparent that there is something more in Gov. Taft's mission than a proposition to buy land. He is in no sense a diplomatic agent, representing the War and not the State Department. Moreover, as we recognize the King of Italy as sovereign in his territory we cannot deal diplomatically with the Vatican without getting into trouble with the Quirinal. Nevertheless, the negotiation is dealing with very delicate questions. Though we call it a contract and not a treaty, it involves matters of national and international policy.

The Filipinos are very anxious to get rid of the friars, by which word are denoted the members of four ecclesiastical orders. As the Filipinos who make the request for their removal are nearly all Catholics, it is not their religion to which objection is made. The friars own large tracts of land, and so are landlords as well as spiritual advisers. It is in the character of landlords that objection is made to them, though the attachment of many of them to Spain was also urged against them. Hence, it is not only desired to extinguish their title to Philippine lands, by purchase, but also to get rid of them by sending them back to Spain or somewhere else.

The Vatican, it seems, is willing to lend its influence to promote the sale of the lands to the Philippine government, which would dispose of the friars as landlords. But when it comes to the point of sending them out of the islands the Vatican halts. It does not regard the recall of the friars as within its competence. The point is adroitly made that this would be in violation of the treaty with Spain, and bring the Holy See in conflict with that country. It is further urged that the United States government is asking the Pope to do what it cannot do itself.

Secretary Root is quoted as saying that the removal of the friars is the main object of the negotiation, and that it cannot order the friars away is not well founded. The United States got the Philippines from Spain, and our government is bound by the treaty of cession. The Philippine government, not being independent, cannot negotiate with any foreign power, though it may make contracts under the authority of Congress. But even Congress cannot authorize a contract in violation of a treaty. Nevertheless, treaty or no treaty, Vatican or no Vatican, if the Washington administration has determined that the objectionable friars must go, it is safe to predict that they will go.

Our Summer Capital.

President Roosevelt has left Washington for his home in Oyster Bay, where he is endeavoring to have something in the nature of a vacation. So far as the onlooker at a distance can judge, however, the President is resting with some strenuousness. Secretaries and typewriters are working vigorously under the direction of the Chief Executive, official visitors are numerous, heads of the great departments are on their way to confer with the chief of state upon grave matters of public concern, and the quiet Long Island town has become a summer capital. Some very important business will be transacted at Oyster Bay. The Panama canal matter will require the attention of the Chief Executive, and the difficult questions connected with church property in the Philippines will call for careful handling. The Cuban question is also one that is likely to receive attention before the leaves begin to turn. The President recognized in his Pittsburg speech that our policy toward Cuba has not met yet with its entire fruition. He declared, however, that a measure of reciprocity with the island will be embodied in statute or in treaty "just as sure as fate." That would seem to point to the handling of the situation by the President in no half-hearted manner and at no distant day, for conditions in the island are not what were hoped for some time ago.

Affairs in Cuba.

Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Washington, has recently contradicted the assertion of Gen. Lee that anarchy is impending in Cuba. The representative of that country asserts that all classes and leaders are united in the determination to endure adversity with patience in order to prove their claim to self-government. It is to be hoped that this may be the true prediction, but even if it is so there will be no credit due the men who refused Cuba a chance of prosperity.

As to the damage which the defeat of reciprocity is doing in this country an estimate is made possible by the results of the opposite course in regard to Porto Rico. In 1897 the United States sold $1,988,000 worth of goods to that island. Since then we have given the Porto Ricans a market for their products here and as a result we sold them over $10,000,000 worth of our products for the year ending June 30. The same thing could be done with Cuba on a larger scale. We sold Cuba last year less than $30,000,000 of our goods. With a genuine and liberal reciprocity a few years would swell that trade to $150,000,000.

Dewey and Anderson.

Admiral Dewey testified recently that there was an understanding in advance that Manila should be surrendered, but that there should be a show of force to save Spanish honor. General Anderson, commanding the American land forces, protests that he and his men attacked in good faith without a suspicion that they were taking part in an "opera bouffe performance," which required the sacrifice of forty or more American lives to satisfy Spanish punctilio. The army men do not relish the admiral's nonchalant remark—"We had to kill a few people"—any better than the general public did.

Gaynor and Greene.

When the police and judicial authorities of Quebec began their extraordinary effort to prevent the United States from gaining posession of two fugitives from its justice, the question whether the United States would long put up with this sort of nonsense was suggested by a good many American newspapers.

One department of the government, the department of justice, has had enough and has already flatly and publicly declared that the conduct of the Quebec authorities in this matter has been so outrageously unjust and unfair as to constitute an affront to this nation of which the State department is bound to take official notice. The department of justice practically asserts that high officials of a nation supposed to be friendly to the United States have engaged in a conspiracy fraudulently to deprive the United States of its legal rights. And the department makes out a very strong case in support of its assertion.

The State department is, apparently, not quite clear as to the proper method of procedure in so unusual a case, especially in view of the somewhat anomalous relations between the British government and the local Canadian government. But that it will do whatever is necessary, proper and right to be done may be taken for granted. The probabilities are that the matter will in the first instance be officially brought to the attention of the British embassy at Washington.

A Falsehood Exposed.

Secretary Root has issued a letter to those who have charged that proselyting for the Protestant religion was permitted in the public schools in the Philippines. He quotes a recent dispatch from Acting Governor Wright, in which the charge is flatly denied. Acting Governor Wright refers to the Rev. Father William D. McKinnon, a member of the advisory board of education, who also denies the charge. Secretary Root also quotes from a recent address of Archbishop Ireland, where this prelate states that the Philippine public schools are being conducted on a strictly nonsectarian basis.

The Coal Strike.

President Mitchell last Friday said that it was impossible to forecast the action of the Indianapolis miners' convention, which begins to-day. He apparently believes that if a general suspension is not ordered, provision will be made for a defense fund for the anthracite miners. It is said that the National Civic Federation will make one more attempt to end the strike. Thirty soft coal operators met the other day in New York for the purpose of discussing the strike situation. It was agreed that the possibility of suspension of work in the bituminous districts found the dealers with a light supply of coal.

The Prince of Siam.

The crown prince of Siam will visit the United States in September. He will come with a swarm of nobles and attendants, about 100 in number. On account of his formidable company he will be left to entertain himself. That is a great privilege which he will doubtless appreciate when he comes to settle his bills. The western world's idea or state is mean compared with the notions of the Orientalists. As labor is cheap, they can afford more splendor than western magnates. The coming of the prince is another sign of the awakening of the east.

The Treasury.

With the national government this is the season of exceptionally large expenditures and of reduced receipts, the latter mainly caused by the natural summer quite in many lines of business. In consequence, though only two weeks of the new fiscal year is yet passed, the treasury books show a deficit of more than ten million dollars. It is, however, but a temporary fact and of no special significance or moment.

Many Victims.

She—Have you noticed that I have a faculty for falling in love?

He—Faculty? No, fickletY.—Yale Record.

The Increase in Superstition.

In his interesting volume, An Onlooker's Note Book, Mr. W. H. Russell tells this story. Talking with an aged gentlewoman, familiar with London society from the middle of the nineteenth century, he asked her what was the most marked difference between that society in the '50's and at present. "The increase of superstition," promptly replied she. And she instances spiritualism, fortune-telling, palmistry, astrology, theosophy, and similar cults in support of her assertion.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, on last Thursday, in a leeture to a class of students, declared that superstition has gained a foothold among the most intelligent classes of America, and asserted there is a marked reactionary tendency among modern people toward the superstitious beliefs and practices of the Middle Ages. He cited the belief in present-day miracles among Roman Catholics, and the methods of Christian Science, as examples of what he meant.

There is no need of singling out one or two instances to prove the truth of the proposition that, within the past half-century, there has been a decided recrudescence of ancient superstitions, and a growing belief in them. Why this should be so, is not clear. Especially is it astonishing when one considers that, within the last half-century, scientific truth has made enormous strides, and dissipated many erroneous beliefs and theories. Or are we to assume that the facts of science which militate against some of these superstitions, are not known to a vast majority of the otherwise intelligent and reasonably educated classes of humanity?

These superstitions and erroneous beliefs divide themselves naturally into two classes. The one embraces those which are not deemed a part of a religious cult. The other includes all which have a religious basis, or relate to the supernatural. Of the first, perhaps the most striking renascence has been that of astrology. This pseudo-science fell into entire disrepute during the eighteenth century. Only a comparatively few, and these among the more ignorant, held to the absurd belief that the stars and planets, in their courses have any influence upon man and his works. Now there are hundreds of pretended astrologists, and they number among their patrons men and women of the class generally assumed to be educated and cultured. Business men consult these frauds, and regulate their purchases, sales or investments by what "the stars" are supposed to reveal. There are even periodicals devoted to this pretended science.

Besides astrology, we have palmistry, fortune-telling by cards, by clairvoyance, and other lesser superstitions, all of which have their devotees. The daily newspapers carry the advertisements of these professors of deceit; their signs are seen in business and residence streets. There must be a large clientage of persons who believe in these fooleries, otherwise there would not be so many professing them. Did they not find it possible to thus make a living, they would be compelled to seek some other occupation.

On what may be termed the religious side, the most remarkable developments have been two-fold—the first, the foundation of new religions claiming to be additions to, or later revelations of, Christianity, and the development of spiritualism or occultism. Mormonism and Shakerism were the pioneers of the former class, but the latter is decadent, as its celibrate tenets prohibited its natural growth. Mormonism, however, flourishes and grows, not only by the increase in their children in that cult, but by accessions—largely, however, from the uneducated and superstitious of America and Europe. Their belief in polygamy has caused much enmity toward them; and it is certain that a very large number of Mormons still believe in the authority of Smith's "revelation" concerning a plurality of wives, and practice of polygamy.

The next cult in importance, claiming its basis in something which may be called a new "revelation," is Christian Science, which had its origin with Mrs. Eddy. The latest is Dowieism, whose leader claims to be a reincarnation of the prophet Elijah, and whose antics are a staple and fruitful source of local news to the Chicago papers. There are many minor sects whose leaders claim direct inspiration, or a new interpretation of the Bible, but the three named are those which have been most successful. To succeed in establishing a paying clientage by declaring one's self a prophet, or divinely inspired, is a good thing financially. Both Mrs. Eddy and Dowie have made it very profitable to their bank accounts.

The most peculiar nineteenth century development of superstition was spiritism, and the latter cults of which it was the foundation. The "spirit rappings" of the Fox girls, at Hydeville, N. Y., in 1848, was the origin of spiritualism, and it has spread over America and Europe since then, and is claimed to have millions of believers. From mere raps and table-tipping the phenomena developed into spirit writing and materialization. In the early '70's, the Eddy brothers, living near Rutland, Vt., became noted for the phenomena they produced. Col. H. S. Olcott, then connected with a New York newspaper, was sent to write up the matter. He became a believer, and while at the Eddy home met Madame Blavatsky, a Russian, who had also come to witness the phenomena. She was a very remarkable woman, who had lived in the East, and had some knowledge of Indian mysticism. She founded theosophy, a hodge-podge of Brahminical theories, which she and her followers developed into a cult. Col. Olcott went to India, and has been for years at the head of the theosophists there. For some reason this strange belief has been very successful in the United States.

The foundation of superstition is in human credulity, and the latter is the child of ignorance. The remedy for the spread of superstition is scientific education. The one who is trained in a knowledge of the methods of scientific investigation, who has learned to prove all things, and hold fast to those which prove true, will not become the dupe of the devotees of pseudo-science, nor follow blindly one who voices the blasphemous assertion, "Thus saith the Lord, and I am his prophet and interpreter."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Swell—I'm going to resign from my club.
Friend—Why, I thought you liked it so much.
Swell—It used to be all right, but society's getting so mixed. Why, I met my pownbroker there the other night.

WEEDS THAT POISON MEN

Animals Can Eat Them Without the Slightest Injurious Effect.

Out of this branch of weed study is certain to come remarkable information, for the poisonous plants are the most strangely constituted and given to astounding variations, says a writer in Ainslee's Magazine. For instance, the common poke berry presents a spectacle of contradictory qualities. Birds eat the berries, which to men are poisonous. Cattle may eat the leaves when green and fresh, but if perchance they should eat a wilted leaf it would poison them. The roots are deadly poison, yet the shoots which grow up six inches high in the spring are an excellent food for man —the rival of asparagus and equally healthful. Science has at last paused to inquire why this should be so, and some day the chemical action which can make a deadly poison by wilting a leaf when the fresh one is harmless will be discovered.

Similarly it has been observed of American false hellebore or itchweed that the seeds are poisonous to chickens and that the leaves and roots are poisonous to men and horses, but that sheep and elk, which chew the cud, seem to relish the plant. In all the poison, when in the system, acts alike, paralyzing the heart and spinal cord. The poisonous element of corncockle has not yet been explained, but its curious action has already been observed. When extracted it mixes freely with water, froths like soap and, though odorless, will, when inhaled, produce violent sneezing. Caper spurge, the common gopher plant or spring wort, is curious in that the mere handling of it will poison to the extent of producing pimples and often gangrene. It is a thing that cattle can eat without harm, and goats eat freely, but the milk of the latter will then be deadly poison. In men a moderate dose will produce a general collapse and death in a few hours. The poison of the sneeze weed develops mostly in the snowy yellow flowers and is violent. The young plants are comparatively harmless and even in the mature ones the poison varies greatly—some having scarcely any at all.

In the case of this plant and the woolly and stemless loco weed, some effort has been made to find out where they get their deadly poisons. That of the loco weed is a most subtle thing. The poison of the woolly loco produces strange hallucinations in its victims. It affects the eyesight and silently reaches one after another of the vital functions, killing the victim in two years' time.

Some animals after eating it refuse every other kind of food and seek this only. They endure a lingering period of emaciation, characterized by sunken eyeballs, lusterless hair and feeble movements, and eventually die of starvation. So mystic an element gathered from the earth and the air naturally causes wonder and the desire to know what such things may be and why they are.

Killing Christians in Turkey.

A recent report shows that 2,398 Christians were murdered in 1901 by the Turks. In only 61 cases were the murderers punished and then with not more than four years' imprisonment.

M'KINLEY'S DOCTORS.

No Bills Were Ever Rendered By the Buffalo Physicians.

Not one of the seven Buffalo doctors who performed services in connection with the McKinley tragedy in that city last year has received any compensation thus far. Nor has any of them any official or direct knowledge that he will get any compensation. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, none of the physicians ever submitted bills for services, and the entire subject of compensation was left wholly to the government. In the long time that has elapsed no government official ever has consulted any of the doctors on the matter. The Buffalo physicians who were in personal attendance upon the late President, or who were called into consultation in the case, were Drs. Matthew D. Mann, Herman Mynter, Charles G. Stockton, Roswell Park and Eugene Wasdin, the latter being in the United States Marine Hospital service. Drs. Henry R. Gaylord and Herman G. Matsinger performed the autopsy, assisted by some of the doctors named.

"None of the local physicians who attended President McKinley or who performed the autopsy have received any compensation, declared Dr. Mann this afternoon. "Neither has any of them been consulted in any way on this subject. It was agreed when the question of compensation first was agitated that no bills should be submitted, and the agreement was observed. The doctors simply permitted the government to follow its own course. In consequence, none of us know officially what has been done or what will be done. All we know is that an item of $45,000 was put in the emergency bill, but information was derived from the newspapers; in fact, all that we know about the entire matter from the time our services were performed until now has been learned through the newspapers."

"Has any arrangement been made to divide the compensation if it is allowed?

"None whatever. We assume that if the government allows any money the government will arrange the apportionment among the physicians. As I understand it, Dr. Wasdin, because he is in the government service, will not be included in this division. We are leaving everything to the government."—New York Tribune.

Current Events.

President Roosevelt, after long conference with Secretary Root Saturday night over instructions to be sent Governor Taft, took a day of rest at Oyster Bay.

Big coal strike losing in favor, and anthracite men themselves think soft coal miners can help them more by continuing work.

T. T. Robson, of Boston, threatened with coat of tar and feathers unless he removes tent from grounds of one of his cottages at Nahant.

E. G. Rathbone, just arrived from Cuba, said that time will show that his charges against Gen. Wood are not unfounded.

Body of unknown young woman found in Frankfort creek, near Philadelphia. She is thought to have killed herself.

Rabbi Joseph Eisner, of Baltimore, will start for Jerusalem with his wife so that he may end his days in holy land.

United States will entertain an unusual number of princes and titled foreigners this summer.

Fall of Pekin is to be reproduced nightly during the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Washington.

Consul General Bragg's indiscreet utterances concerning ability of Cubans to govern themselves calculated to give great offense to the people of the island, and it is thought probable he will be recalled from Havana.

Relic hunters seeking to carry off portion of the White House, now in course of reconstruction, to be kept off the grounds in the future.

Senator Elkins explaining his attitude on the Cuban question and says he favors the annexation of the island.

Drought of 1901 had notable effect upon exports of corn during 1902, reducing them considerably.

Secretary of Navy has announced location of all ships for the summer.

American Federation of Labor ready to extend financial aid to miners at call for assistance.

Project for union labor church at Marion, Ind., promises to be carried into successful execution.

Odd Fellows of Iowa plan an elaborate entertainment for the grand lodge of order which meets in Des Moines in September.

Democrats offer $100 for copy of export sheet of New York firm, claiming that it will show that American manufacturers are selling their goods abroad lower than at home.

Union Pacific begins remarkable feat of bridging corner of Great Salt Lake for cut-off of 40 miles.

Bishop Potter, of New York, and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, wealthy patroness of extensive charities, engaged to be married.

Gigantic corn corner said to be backed by steel magnates, who control wealth of $120,000,000.

Archbishop P. A. Feehan dies at his residence, after an illness of several months.

New home of Charles M. Schwab on Riverside drive, said to be one of the architectural models of New York, and when finished will represent an expenditure of $3,000,000.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner to pet monkey rivaled by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who had stuffed coon up a tree for a centerpiece.

Wedding of Wolcott Le Clair Beard, son of the animal painter, William H. Beard, becomes known after a year of secrecy.

Peary arctic ship Windward ready for its northward voyage after complete overhauling and remodeling.

Crown prince of Siam to visit the United States in simple and unpretentious manner.

General conditions throughout the country believed to favor Wall street bulls and indicate a continuance of high level of prices for stocks.

Much speculation as to terms of Archbishop Feehan's will, as his private fortune is known to be large. Church property in his name is valued at $1,000,000.

Dr. Camden M. Cobern, at St. James Methodist church, said twentieth century begins with more outward manifestation of superstition than either the nineteenth of eighteenth.

Wheeling, W. Va., messenger boy, jumps from suspension bridge, 150 feet into the Ohio river for 65 cents.

Fifty passengers were injured, many seriously, in trolley accident in New York.

Coal operators awaiting the action of the Indianapolis miners' meeting before attempting to start mines.

Floods still causing heavy damage to crops and railroad property in the West.

Treatment of Cuba by Congress causes President to order abandonment of naval station near Havana, administration being unwilling to ask favors of the new republic.

Secretary Moody refuses request of foreign attache to inspect naval coaling station at Frenchman's Bay, and hereafter will guard naval secrets more closely.

General Young is likely to succeed General Miles at head of army on latter's retirement next year.

Four vacation schools opened in Chicago, giving instruction in useful arts to 2,500 children. Hundreds of other eager applicants turned away for lack of needed accommodations.

Invention whereby electro-magnets imbedded between rails propel street car is given apparently successful test.

Chicago Two Million club to meet after dog days and change name to Three Million club.

FOREIGN.

Committee appointed by President of Colombia, to report reflecting opinions of residents of Isthmus of Panama, unanimously favors transfer of canal to the United States.

Report at

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and costs ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most beautiful tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray, as there is more vitality in the hair in a single package of DUBY'S OZARK HERBS than in all the hair stains and dyes made. Sold by druggists, or by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address all orders to OZARK HERBS COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices in cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch made. All the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 61—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 62—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 63—Same case, Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 64—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 65—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 66—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75
All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In order, pr address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2351—One-Piece Corset Cover.

Sizes 32, 36 and 40 bust measure. The one corset cover is necessary when so many transparent waists are worn as in the present season. The one given here is made from one piece of cloth; that is, it is seamless. Across the waist-line should be stitched a beading, through which a ribbon is drawn to keep the garment in place; the bends over the shoulder suggest ribbon, although a strap of embroidery may be used. This pattern is convenient for the low-neck waist, as the sleeve may be slipped from the arm and tucked in the corset.

2344—Glover Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2361—Wellesley Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The costume shown in this illustration is suitable for summer silk or for gingham, lawn or any of the light cotton goods. The yoke is tucked in quarter-inch tucks, and at the seam two ruffles are placed for trimming. The skirt is one of the most attractive of the circular designs of the season, with an inverted double box-plait at the back, and fitted by darts about the top.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2344—Lena Apron.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

As will be noticed, this design takes on the long shoulder lines, which are becoming very popular; it is one of the newest designs, and is extremely attractive. The full skirt of the apron is gathered to a yoke, and the latter is quite fairly concealed by the large lapel collar. This apron as designed is of fine gingham, and

the collar is of white goods of a texture that corresponds with the body of the apron; it is worn with a gimpe. Five yards of material are required to make it.

2339—Hildegarde Kimona.

Sizes medium and large. This summer negligee garment combines comfort with extreme attractiveness. As shown in the design, it has a shirred yoke and sleeves, the shirring being mounted to a yoke to form tiny puffings that are very decorative. The material used is soft silk or lawn, and the less dressing in the goods

the better. Ten yards of 27-inch goods are required to make this kimona, and as the pattern is extremely simple, and, as stated, it may be made of inexpensive materials, the garment ought to be especially attractive to women.

2349—Alexander Blouse Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. There is a decided fancy for the class of frock to which this design belongs. It is intended for the little boy whose legs are hardly long enough to look well in knickerbockers, for the

latter and not donned quite as early as they were a few years ago. This pretty frock has a shaped belt and a wide sailor collar, and is to be constructed of pique, duck, canvas or flannel. Three yards of goods will be required to make it.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

WINDWARD SAILS.

New York, July 14.—The Peary relief ship, Windward, will begin her voyage to the Arctic regions late this afternoon. The work of taking on stores has proceeded rapidly to-day and it is believed that nothing will now interfere with her scheduled departure.

The Windward will stop first at Portland, Me., and then at Sidney, where Mrs. Peary and her daughter will be taken aboard.

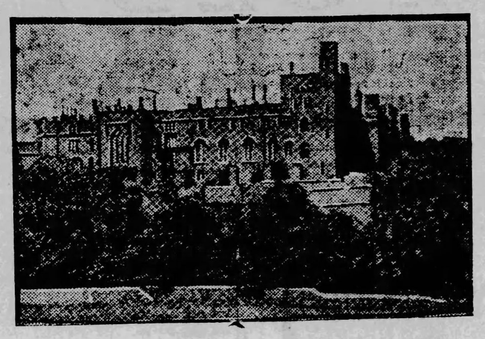
Illinois on a Reef.

Christiana, Norway, July 14.—Owing to a faulty steering gear, the United States battleship Illinois struck the bottom of the harbor, which compelled her to go back to England and be placed in dry dock there.

SAN FRANCISCO TO HAVE A WOMAN'S HOTEL

Under the auspices of the San Francisco Girls' union a hotel exclusively for women has been erected and the members of the organization are congratulating themselves upon their new possessions. The union has been in existence since 1884 and was formed for the purpose of aiding self-dependent, self-respecting girls to live in nice surroundings at a cost in accordance with their means. The society has had a house for some time, but it is not to be compared with the new hotel. The house is self-supporting and an average of 40 wage-earning women call it home. In the hotel 80 rooms are to be rented, the price per month ranging from $4 to $6. The board is $12 per month. The rooms are well furnished and commodious and each has a stationary washstand. The house is exceedingly well planned and provision has been made for class rooms, as the union proposes to conduct classes in literature, music, sewing, typewriting and other subjects.

PATHETIC STORY OF THE GREAT HOUSE OF HOWARD



New York, July 14.—The Herald prints from its European correspondent, the pathetic story of the life and death of the unfortunate son and heir of the Duke of Norfolk, who died last week, at the age of 22 years.

Blessed with all the highest dignities of the British peerage that had descended to him from his ancestors, and possessed of almost boundless wealth to sustain him, the Duke of Norfolk has been denied the boon of a son to inherit them. Premier Duke of Great Britain and Earl Marshal, no one except King Edward himself had more to do with the coronation. For more than a year he has labored incessantly at the arrangements for the great ceremony. He has been said to have almost lived at the Abbey, supervising the multitudinous details from the greatest to the smallest. There are many pathetic contrasts connected with the splendid pageant arranged for and cancelled at the very eve of its fulfillment, even apart from the striking down of the monarch himself. None perhaps has a more poignant note than the fact that the Duke of Norfolk's only son, on whom he lavished the tenderest solicitude, had been slowly pining away during these last busy months of his father's preoccupation in duties of the state.

The Earl of Arundel was an only child. The Duke of Norfolk, who himself became his own master at the age of twelve, was naturally of a serious, reflective turn of mind. The Howards are traditionally a Catholic family. The Duke of Norfolk was brought up with a strictly religious education, one of his tutors being Dr. Newman. When he married, in 1877, Lady Flora Hastings, who was herself a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, the ceremony at the Brompton Oratory, performed by Mgr. Capel, was in many respects the most important social event of the season. The duke took his bride home to Arundel Castle, in Sussex, a feudal residence, second only to Windsor for its centuries of traditions, its architecture and its treasures. There was a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and in 1879 was born the only child of the ducal pair, who is just dead at the age of 23. He was indefeasibly heir to the dukedom of Norfolk, the three earldoms of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk; he would have enjoyed the baronies of Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestre and Multravers, and in his turn might have become Earl Marshal of England, succeeding to the office bestowed upon his ancestor, the first duke, and his heirs.

To the grief of his parents this heir of grand dignities could never have duly exercised them. He was blind, deaf, dumb and weak of intellect, and medical science, though all its resources were brought into request, could give but the slightest alleviation. Fresh pilgrimages to famous shrines in Europe were undertaken, and as the young earl grew up and was seen to make some progress in physical strength and the use of his faculties, this improvement was ascribed by the duke to the visits which he undertook with the afflicted boy to Lourdes year by year, as well as to the prayers of the Catholic world.

BIG MINE HORROR

Johnstown Has Its Second Great Disaster.

Miners Entombed and Scores of Them Are Dead When Reached.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—Just as day broke through the pall of fog this morning the grim details of the awful disaster at the rolling mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company dawned, with renewed force, on the thousands waiting for authentic news as to the extent of the explosion. Forty-seven dead bodies, all contorted and many blackened and burned, lay stretched on the rough slabs at the improvised morgue in the armory building. Forty more were in cars in the mine, ready to be borne out as fast as room could be made for them. Estimates of the number of dead reduces the fatal scope of the calamity, but these, while fixing it around 100, were not conclusive. General Superintendent Robinson would not say whether he though there were 100 or 300 dead. He said there was no way of telling until a full investigation of the mine was made. When that would be he said he had no means of telling. All rested with the difficulty to be encountered in clearing the heading of afterdamp.

It was 5:50 o'clock when the first train load of victims was brought to the mouth of the main entry.

cars were used in bringing out 46 dead bodies and four living injured. The discovery of the dead bodies was made by a searching party about 10 o'clock last night. They were lying in the main heading, two miles in from the main pit mouth. No attempt was made to remove them until certainty was established that no more living remained in the mine. The first official statement of the disaster was given by General Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson, at 7 o'clock this morning. He said:

"As to the direct cause of the explosion, I cannot exactly say. We know there was an explosion of firedamp in the sixth right heading of a section of the mine commonly known as the Klondike. So far as I can find out there were not more than three or four deaths from the explosion itself. The balance were caused by the afterdamp. Our mine officials—Mine Foreman Henry Rodgers, Fireman S. John Retallic, Machine Boss William Robinson, who is my brother, and a Slav, whose name I do not know—were back eating lunch when the explosion occurred. They immediately went down to the point of explosion to put up the slowings in order to carry the air in its proper channels again. These were blown down by the force of the explosion. They, with the exception of the asistant foreman and one of the fire bosses, were overcome by the afterdamp. They were found by a rescuing party and the chances are that all will recover with the exception of my brother.

"As to the rescue work, I directed it to commence just as soon after the explosion as possible. We started in at 1 p. m. We started working our way down, putting up brattices, in order to carry the air with us. I suppose it was 10 p. m. before we came across the bodies of the living. Doctors John Lowman and John Hannan went down with us. They carried tanks of oxygen with them, which were emptied, with good effect, on the living. We found 25 dead on our way to the four living. Twenty more we found later on. They were scattered through that section of the mine. Most of them were on their way out when they were caught bu the fatal afterdamp. Mining Engineer Moore and myself will organize another searching party and go in at 9 o'clock this morning. There is damp in the left headings, which will make our progress toilsome. Part of the mine is so filled with afterdamp we cannot get in until we turn the current of air in."

The identified dead at 7:30 o'clock this morning were: John C. Whitney, fire boss, 55, married; was caught in a firedamp while with a rescue party; identified by his son at the morgue. John Thomas, a rescuer. William Blanch, a rescuer, lived at Prospect, Pa. Sava Varros. Frank, Saloot, 16 years old, youngest one dead.

Alex. Hovel, 22. John Yuminski, a cripple boy.

The 87 bodies that had been recovered from the Klondike mine up to 5 o'clock this morning, while the heroic work of rescue went on, lay, piled in confusion, aboard cars, ready to be brought into the city. A temporary morgue was improvised in the Johnstown armory of Co. H, Fifth regiment, N. G. P., where all were removed as soon as they were taken from the mine. Estimates of the number of dead fixed it at about 200. The work of prepartion at the armory was started during the night. Rough boards were stretched on chairs and benches. A score of men, dressed in blue jumpers, were waiting to prepare the horribly mutilated remains of the victims. All the Johnstown undertakers were pressed into service. The explosion visited horribly on the poor wretches. Heads are missing from many of the bodies, while all are burned and blackened, almost beyond recognition.

Grief stricken crowds linger about the mine entrances. Sleep has visited none of them. No attempt at identification was made at the mines. That was left until the bodies were put in presentable shape in the morgue here. When the bodies of the victims came from the mines a long line of undertaker's wagons and picnic wagons were in waiting to take them, on the roundabout route, to the morgue in the city. There they were backed up to a door and a large force of police was ready to check the great crowd from pressing in too close. Body after body was dragged from the wagons and borne inside. All of them were blackened and unrecognizable until the undertakers got to work. The head of one man was missing and the only means of identification will be by his check number. The arms of most of them are twisted in front, as if to shield their face from fire. The left hand of one man was torn off at the wrist. The bodies now recovered were all found out two miles in from the main mouth. The heading leading from the region off the left, where it is expected most of the dead will be got, has been entered by the searchers today.

Soon after the discovery of the first corpse the mine officials began to make arrangement for the removal of the bodies from the scene of the disaster. At the armory of Company H, a big barn-like frame building on the outskirts of the city, preparations were forwarded to transform the place into a temporary morgue. Chairs were placed in rows opposite each other and rough boards and planks placed upon them to serve instead of the marble slabs that receive the dead in metropolitan morgues. Nearly a score of young men were called into assist the undertakers of the city, dry goods establishments were opened and hundreds of yards of muslin got out for the purpose of preparing the bodies for burial. Sleepless mothers and wives waited all night for news from the missing ones and peeped through drawn blinds as the cortege passed on its way to the morgue. Many trips were necessary, the gray dawn had come before the last trip had been made. President Stackhouse and Superintendent Price were on hand for the arrival of the bodies at the morgue, and the wives, sweethearts and relatives of the missing crowded around the building.

Outside of the property loss this catastrophe will cost the Cambria Steel Company a large sum. The company has for many years past paid to the family of every person killed in its employ $1,000 outside of what it expended for medical purposes, and it has paid every man who has lost an eye, limb or became otherwise partially disabled the sum of $500. It is understood that the rule will not be deviated from.

A searching party of forty, headed by Mine Superintendent Robinson, entered the mine at 9:30 o'clock. Those on the outside do not look for the arrival of more victims on the surface until the middle of the afternoon.

Distressing scenes are constant about the temporary morgue and on the side of the river at the foot of the descent from the pit mouth, where women and children are awaiting the solution of the awful mystery of the life or death of their relatives yet unheard from. Several thousand are congregated at both points. No comfort is extended them by mine officials, as it is now conceded that no living soul who was in the mine after the explosion and not heard from can possibly be alive. Dr. Towman said that during his stay in the mine last night he counted 65 dead bodies, and he did not have an opportunity to examine gas-filled chambers. From the positions of the bodies the miners were evidently eating their lunches when suddenly stricken down by the explosion. They were seated in groups of five and ten with their buckets and the remains of their lunches scattered over the floor. Evidently their life were snuffed out quickly and easily.

Of the bodies at the morgue, the following have been identified: John Thomas, mine boss, 60 years old, leaves a wife and child. He escaped but went back to help the others and thus lost his life. John Whitney, fire boss, 45 years old, survived by wife and family. He also escaped but went back with Thomas and perished with him from the firedamp. Wm. Blanch, assistant mine foreman, 32 years old and single; Mike Siloeanec, 45 years old; Mike Siloeanec, aged 18, son of the above; Emerich Basista, aged 23; Mike Sabot, aged 19; John Horasapi, married; John Huley; Speze Shinko, aged 42, wife and five children; John Bartok, aged 38, leaves wife and two children in the old country; John Lasko, aged 30, wife and two children; Mike Prezucki, aged 38, wife and three children; Stephen Knotz, aged 28, wife and child; John Novak; Valentine Plaga, aged 35, leaves wife and two children; John Krieger; Bolastus Miskabosky, wife and two children; John Karasewe, aged 30, leaves wife and two children in the old country; Mike Cilenebic, and seven-year-old son of above; Ladislaus Durboski, aged 34, single.

Johnstown, Pa., July 12.—One hundred and five are now known to be dead from Thursday's explosion at the rolling mill mine of the Cambria Steel company. It is not probable that this record will be swelled to any great extent, and in no case is it expected the list will exceed 110 or 115.

Three deaths occurred during the night at Cambria hospital. These were among the last living victims who were brought out of the mine yesterday afternoon in an unconscious condition. Another of these is in a precarious condition.

It was learned at the pit mouth to-day from mine officials that every heading and chamber, both to the right and left of the main "Klondike" heading, were penetrated during the night and that not a trace of any dead or living victims was found. It is admitted that some might have crawled into obscure workings in their flight from the after-damp which followed the explosion and succumbed to the fatal influence of the gas.

THE CORONATION.

It Will Take Place the Second Week In August.

London, July 12.—The text of the official announcement concerning the coronation of King Edward was issued from the Earl Marshal's office and is as follows:

"The king's medical advisers state that his majesty's progress has been more speedy and less complicated than was at first anticipated. His majesty's excellent constitution has played a conspicuous part in bringing this about. If the present rate of progress is maintained, and if no complication arises, the king's medical advisers are of the opinion that his majesty would be able to undergo the fatigue of the coronation ceremony on a day between the 8th and the 12th of August. The exact date will shortly be announced. The procession through London, which was to have taken place the day following the coronation, is cancelled."

London, July 12.—The announcement that the coronation of King Edward will probably occur between August 8 and 10 has caused a hasty rearrangement of plans in all directions. Visits to the country and continent have been cancelled and the season has been automatically lengthened to the middle of August. While on all sides there is deep gratification that the king is well enough to so soon go through the ceremony it is generally accompanied by an expression of the feeling that it will be a relief when it is all over.

The shock caused by the sudden postponement of the first planned ceremony must inevitably produce national nervousness until the king is actually crowned. Everything except society functions is still at a standstill. These continue to be exceptionally brilliant, and in them Americans have never played such a prominent part. The coronation bazaar proved to be a gala meeting place and its success was an eloquent tribute to the American women who did so much to organize it. The Bradley Martins and the Mackays and others are entertaining on a lavish scale.

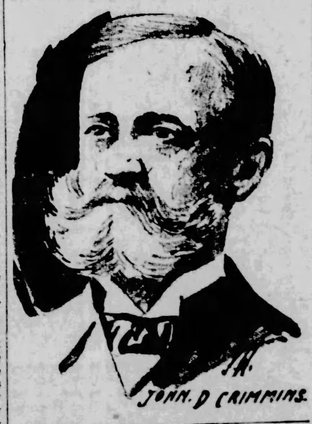
GEN. BOOTH COMING.

London, July 14.—General William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, announces that he will go to the United States in October to conduct a revival, in which he intends to sweep the country from coast to coast. He

says that the United States offers an exceptional field for the spread of army work, and that he now looks upon America as the army's home. The general, although 73, does not consider that he is too old for active campaigning, and he looks forward to a revival of tremendous proportions as a result of his visit. This will be his fourth trip to the republic.

IRELAND PROSPEROUS.

New York, July 14.—John D. Crimmins, who has just returned from Europe, makes the pleasing assertion that Ireland is in a remarkable state of prosperity and that the Irish people no longer hate the English. He makes this as-



sertion in all seriousness. Mr. Cummins is a New Yorker of Irish descent, and one of the most widely known of the contractors in America. Mr. Cummins is a close student of industrial conditions and has several times been chosen as an arbitrator in labor disputes.

THE PRINCE OF SIAM.

New York, July 14.—It is learned from authoritative sources that the crown prince of Siam will come to the United States in the same simple manner that he visited King Edward and the various continental rulers, accompanied only by his brother, the next in succession to the crown prince, and two aides-de-camp, officers in the Siamese army.

The crown prince is in his 22d year, and for more than eight years has lived in England, speaking and writing the language. He has been educated in Oxford, is president of the Cosmopolitan club of that university, and is most simple and unaffected in his manner. He is said to be thoroughly imbued with Western civilization, as is also his father, the king of Siam.

He will call on the President and secretary of state officially, either in Washington or such other place as the American authorities may designate.

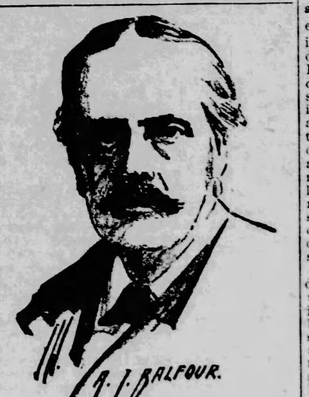
Lord Salisbury resigned premiership of Great Britain and Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader of the House of Commons, made premier. The resignation was accepted and the new appointment made on Friday.

SALISBURY RESIGNS

And Hon. A. J. Balfour Is Appointed Prime Minister of England.

London, July 14.—Following the resignation of Lord Salisbury from the premiership of Great Britain and the appointment of A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, to the post, this morning comes the announcement that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned as chancellor of the exchequer.

Perhaps never has a change of premiership been effected with so little dislocation to business, either public or private, as accompanied the transfer of the



seals of office from Lord Salisbury to A. J. Balfour. The occurrence had no effect whatever on the stock exchange. The only other change in the cabinet thus far announced is the chancellorship of the exchequer, though others are foreshadowed. Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first meeting of his followers at the foreign office this afternoon informed them that he could not count on the continued assistance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, but he could count on the latter's well-wishes.

The public showed little interest in the party meeting which was summoned for noon. The new premier, when he entered the conference room of the foreign office, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Londonberry and others, received quite an ovation. When Mr. Balfour rose to address the meeting all again stood up and cheered the new chief. Mr. Balfour referred to the loss of the services of the chief who for nearly fifty years had been engaged in active political life. No one, he said, would grudge him his well-earned repose, though his loss was irreparable.

"I do not flatter myself," proceeded the premier, "that the gap he has left can be filled. But the place he has left must be occupied and it is because the King has desired me to do my best to take that position that I have asked you to meet me to-day. I have accepted a great task and a heavy responsibility, certainly from no overweening belief in my own capacity, but because I am sure, or at least have every reason to believe that in attempting to carry on this work I will have the most important qualification a leader can have, namely the regard for and confidence in these with whom he works. I have not had the opportunity before of consulting you, but I have, of course, consulted those with whom I have been working in the cabinet these many years, and if the kindness you are prepared to extend to me is at all equal to the kindness they have extended to me then indeed the terrors or difficulties I ought perhaps to say of the task before me are greatly mitigated.

"I cannot now promise myself that I shall have the continued assistance of all my colleagues. One of the most important of them, with whom I have been associated all my political life and who has occupied and deserves to occupy the highest post in the house of commons and state has told me that I cannot count on his further assistance. I mean the chancellor of the exchequer. But, though I grieve to say I cannot count with any assurance on his further assistance, I can count with absolute confidence on his good wishes.

At this juncture Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, amid applause, signified his assent by crying heartily:

"Hear, hear."

"For myself, continued Mr. Balfour, I have nothing to say. To all the members, or at all events to the members of the house of commons who are listening to me, I have no secrets and no surprises. You have known me so well and so long that even were I disposed to dwell on this thing there is nothing I could say which could or ought to alter the judgment already long ago formed. But if I have nothing of a personal nature to say at the present time, neither have I any pronouncement to make. Changes there must be, consequent on the great change which we have met here to deplore. But this is not the occasion on which either to discuss them ore even think of them.

"As for the question of policy I need hardly tell you that the policy of the Nationalist party remains now what it has always been. We have lost the services of a brilliant advocate of our cause. We have lost a man around whom the sentiments and emotions of the party have for many years been crystalized. Nevertheless, I feel we would do wrong to despair, do wrong to have even the faintest misgiving in regard to the future of the cause he has so long and so well upheld. If we preserve the unity in the future which has never been wanting in our ranks in the past, the inherent vitality of our cause will make up for any weakness in the arms which have to sustain it."

After a warm tribute to Lord Salisbury by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, rose and said there was no one whom he would more gladly and more readily have accepted as leader of the party than the man he had followed as leader for more than seven years. But Lord Salisbury's retirement was a break with the traditions of his past political life. Too years ago he had begged for personal and not for political reasons, to be relieved from office, but he had consented at Lord Salisbury's instance, to retain it to the end of the war. He now felt that the moment had come when such poor services as he could render could no longer be necessary to the country. There were younger men who would do the work, at least as well as he had been able to do.

He had therefore told Mr. Balfour that it was his strong desire to take the present opportunity of retiring from the office he had so long had the honor to hold. He had explained to him the circumstances which he thought had necessitated that view on his part. Mr. Balfour had been good enough to express a strong desire that he should continue to act with him as his colleague, but had admitted that the circumstance mentioned required consideration. He could only say that if, for the moment he retained the office of which his tenure could not, by any possibility be long, it would be because he desired to show that he entertained as fully as any of them, a spirit of loyalty to their new leader, and a desire to give him, whether in or out of office, his best help in the administration of affairs.

J. Austen Chamberlain, financial secretary to the treasury, said his father wished him to say how greatly disappointed he was at the fact that he could not be present to welcome Mr. Balfour to the leadership, and say with what pride and pleasure he would give all the assistance in his power.

Turning towards Mr. Balfour, the speaker continued:

"My father bids me say to you that you will find in him a colleague equally attached to you by private friendship and public regard, and that in offering you his support, he feels he may speak also in the name of the whole Liberal Unionist party of the house of commons."

After Mr. Chamberlain had delivered his message, the conference dispersed.

On entering the house of commons subsequently, Mr. Balfour met with a great reception, not only from his own supporters but from the members of the opposition.

THE CONVENTION.

All the Miners in America Represented in Today's Gathering.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 12.—Thursday, July 17, there will begin in Indianapolis a convention of the United Mine Workers of America to discuss the big strike in the anthracite region and the smaller difficulties in Michigan and Virginia. In his call President Mitchell says the convention "will consider the general suspension of work by the coal miners in support of the anthracite miners, who are now on strike." It may now be anticipated that he will not favor any such drastic and far-reaching effort at assistance. For publication he is non-committal, but it is known here that he believes in conning the strike to the narrowest possible limits and using the slow means of starving out the hard coal market. The operators, on the other hand, or committed to the equally slow process of starving out the miners.

There will be represented at the Indianapolis convention upwards of 400,000 union mine workers, who are formed into 25 district organizations. The membership of this big union extends to 16 states and territories, as follows: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Indian Territory and Missouri. The convention is a special one and is a strike measure, forced upon President Michell by three anthracite districts in Pennsylvania and the bituminous districts of Michigan and West Virginia.

Michigan Situation.

In Michigan an agreement has been reached between the miners and the operators, but the date of ratification, for some reason, is set for after the convention. The strike in West Virginia has not assumed any national importance and for the time there are no indications that it will prove troublesome. The main business before the big convention, when approximately one thousand delegates will be present, is to devise some means of assisting the anthracite workers. This will come up in the form of a proposal of an individual assessment of two dollars a week on each employed miner. It is not easy to estimate how much this would yield, if adopted. When it is stated that nearly four hundred thousand miners will be represented it does not mean that there are so many members of the union in good standing. Probably the books will show that not more than one-fifth of these are paid up to date.

The records also show that the miners' union is able to take care of men on strike for long periods. The organization is new supplying provisions for 8,500 on strike in West Virginia. Over one hundred thousand dollars has been sent to the miners on strike in Hopkins county, Kentucky. They have been out for eighteen months. There are 5,000 men in Missouri who have been on strike for nearly two years and it is reported that nearly two hundred thousand dollars have been sent to these. These mines are controlled by S. Allen Hitchcock, the secretary of the interior.

A Million a Week.

The value of the hard coal at the mouth of the mine is $50,000,000 a year. This is a little over a million dollars a week, which represents the temporary loss to the anthracite region. The miners went on strike May 12 and since then other employes of the mine struck, making a total of perhaps 147,000. Since then a few have returned to work. At present there are not more than two or three thousand men at work in the entire district and less than 500 tons a week are being mined. A few more tons from what are known as the washeries make the total output. These figures are given to show how complete is the tie-up in the anthracite districts.

In looking for the end or settlement one naturally compares with the strike of two years ago. Then was begun what is now in progress. That is the operators were trying to starve the men into submission and the men were trying to starve the markets. Chairman Hanna, of the Republican national committee, stepped in and ended the strike. There was no test of strength. Therefore, the strike of two years ago is of no special value for purposes of comparison.

Fuel of Luxury.

Hard coal is the fuel of luxury. It is required in fastidious cities like New York, which wants to keep clean, and in homes where soft coal is offensive. It is used for steam purposes in a few factories, but in the main, it is easy in such places to change and use soft coal. The operators have made reasonable preparations for the places which must have hard coals and those which can change their grate bars have been turned over to the bituminous people. The heavy demand for hard coal will not come until Jack Frost pinches the fingers and toes. This simple situation represents the strength of position of the operations and the weakness of the miners. The operators have been compelled to lose to the steam raisers a few fancy customers, but they did this in order to take care of those who must use the fancy and high-priced coal, even in the summer. There may be some difficulty about this, but in the main, they will succeed. Or at least those best acquainted with the coal situation think they will be able to do so.

Looking at the great struggle purely as an industrial battle here is revealed the vital mistake of the union leaders. They went on strike in late spring to remain idle through the summer when hard coal is in least demand. They will be worn out in the fall when the demand comes in. Work would have been reasonably plentiful during the summer and steady in the fall. If they could have successfully managed a strike in September, by closing down all the mines in the district, they would have had the operators at their mercy. As it is, they give the operators two months in which to wear out the strikers, and then they can elect between giving in or bucking the union. By forcing the output they will be able to take care of the winter demand.

Drastic Means Offered.

The foregoing also shows the reason why there will be a sentiment in the Indianapolis convention in favor of extending the strike to the bituminous region. It is argued that if this can be done as successfully as in the anthracite district, a blow can be struck at industrial activity which will compel the consideration of all the business men of the country. This will be offered as the drastic means of forcing a settlement. Such a sentiment may develop at Indianapolis, but for the present the leaders are not disposed to risk everything with their organization. It would be make or break. If it develops from the delegates who are present that all the bituminous miners would go on strike at call of leaders, such a course might be adopted, but this is hardly likely. Most of the western organizations are under contract for a definite term. The general leaders will not advocate the breaking of these contracts. It is not likely that there will be sufficient sentiment among the men to cause them to override their contracts and the wishes of the leaders at the same time.

This being the case, it will be the policy of President Mitchell and his associates to recommend preparing for a long fight in order to make the domination of the miners' organization absolute in the coal business. He will seek for enough money from those at work to sustain the idle men beyond September. He will say, and truthfully, that it may not be necessary to remain on strike so long, but it is essential to convince the railroad presidents that they are ready for so extended a fight. The hard coal miners are sturdy starvers. They are more hardy than the soft coal men. If given only feeble encouragement from the Indianapolis convention he will lie down and stay there until the bones show. At present he is a little restless over the long fast in front, but if he is jollied a little he will shut his teeth and prepare for gaunt times with stoicism.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Do what you can, give what you have. Only stop not with feelings; carry your charity into deeds. Do and give what costs you something.

Thursday.

If you would advance in true goodness you must aim steadily at perfection in little things.

Friday.

Live where the joys are, and scorning defeat,
Have a good morrow for all whom you meet.

Saturday.

We truly live by loving, and the more we love the more we live; and therefore when life feels dull and the spirits are low, turn and love God, love your neighbor, and you will be healed of your wound.

Sunday.

We are all visionaries, and what we see is our own soul in things. We reward ourselves and punish ourselves without knowing it, so that all appears to change when we change. Watch, then, disciple of life, watch and labor, towards the development of the angel within thee!

Monday.

Having once started to do a thing, faith in one's power and ability to accomplish the desired end is a necessary qualification to success.

Tuesday.

In all success there must be integrity of thought. This will find expression in just deeds. Be careful then to try to know and understand things as they are without prejudice.

The Ringing Of The Old Liberty Bell.

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

"But little do or can the best of us;
That little is achieved through Liberty.
Who then, (dares hold, emancipated thus,
His fellow shall continue bound? Not I,
Who live, love, labor freely, nor discuss,
A brother's right to freedom."

Nothing in the whole wide world means so much to a human being as to be free. And yet there are more travesties of that one word Liberty than of any other in the English language.

To be free! How as a nation we revel in the thought that our forefathers, with face to the foe, fought and died that old Glory might swing unfettered in the breeze, proclaiming justice for all, oppression for none! Down in Philadelphia is kept the bell that more than a century and a quarter ago rang out the glad tidings to the listening world, that over the seas was a young nation, which had resolved to be free, and to stand in all the years to come as a people who believed in the right, not of a few, but of All, to independence.

And independence, to be true, must include that mastership of self, that overcoming of selfish purpose that will make the liberty of others just as dear and as sacred as their own. It was, and is, a high ideal, the path to which is not smooth, and to reach involves a mighty struggle and bitter suffering, as the years have shown.

Neither as a nation nor as individuals have we won the guerdon. We are not free in the true sense of the word. Yet the bell rang out no idle tale. Its strokes told no fanciful story, but in its sound was voiced the noble desire, the high resolve, the determined will to possess liberty. Whatever may be the outward seeming, however much we are falling short of carrying out the splendid purpose, in whatever way we have failed, still in the hearts of the people the echoes of that bell with its deepest meanings are yet sounding. For its strokes carried the declaration of the human soul of an undying right and will to be free.

We have made many and grievous mistakes; we are making them now; we shall make them in the future, both in the concrete life of the nation, and in our own lives, but so long as there is that strong undercurrent of love for justice, there need be no fear of the final result. The mistakes must be expiated in the time to come as they have been in the past, in anguish. That is an inexorable law.

Yet when we see what has been done, when we look backward and note how, step by step, the nation has progressed, our hope, our aspiration need not be darkened. The good things will only come, however, by holding fast to integrity, to the thought of freedom in its largest sense.

"No great thing," said Jenkin Lloyd Jones in a recent sermon, "was ever accomplished for soul or by soul except in and through liberty. They only are prophetic and commanding in legislative halls, in the courts of justice, in the school, university and the church, who dare travel untrodden paths; who are not frightened by difficulties that stand in the way of new measures; who are not afraid of high adventures; who doubt not that the triumph will eventually reward every high emprise. They alone inherit the inspirations of the liberty bell who are willing to take the consequences of a new thought; who do not wait for the hindmost; who do not dally with the ideal, but who dare issue their declaration of independence and cry to the bellman, 'Ring!'"

And these words of inspiration bring me to the closer, more intimate thought of freedom for the individual. For while what has gone before applies to each and to every one, because each is a unit in the great whole, and therefore responsible for his share of energy in moving towards a high national ideal, yet it is to freedom in its relation to the daily life that comes most strongly to my thought.

In what measure have we personally attained Freedom? To what degree do we permit others with whom we are associated, to live their own lives without needless repression? These are vital questions to put to oneself and in the same way to answer.

How many of us fail to live to our highest aspirations because of what others may say or think? To what extent are we bound by the convention which hampers our thought and limits the action?

On the other hand, how many who are somewhat "free" can truthfully say with the poet,

"If fetters not a few,
Of prejudice, convention fall from me,
These shall I bid men—each in his degree,
Also God-guided—bear, and gaily, too"?

You see that is allowing others to wear in freedom what to you seemed fetters, but in their sight are silken cords binding them to what they believe they love.

To be free! Ah, what a mockery, after all, are these words when applied to daily life! For we are not free. We are bound by traditions; we are bound by prejudices; and we insist upon binding others with ourselves. Conventionality is a good thing, a necessary thing, but when it is made to limit the free expression of the soul in the life, then it should be denied the mastery.

When the friend turns into a path leading away from your own, be not disturbed. If the love is true it will remain unchanged. When the child looks out into the world and seeks to carve his future after a different pattern from that you had placed before him, grieve not, but help him with all your might to successful fruition. When those you care for look at things from other than your point of view, rest content, believing there may be many paths to truth but all with the same ending.

To be really free is, in its essence, to be absolutely just.

THE COZY CORNER

In Search of Pleasure.

A friend who lives on a farm in a neighboring state sends this truthful description of an experience that she has recently undergone. Though her letter occupies nearly all of the space allotted to the Cozy Corner chats, it will be interesting, as it presents a picture that has, doubtless, been duplicated by many others:

I was brought up to reverence Sunday. If I did not attend a church service I stayed at home and read some good book and in all of my life in my father's house, there was never any noisy entertainment allowed on the first day of the week.

For many years after I was married the same ideas were carried out in my own home, but by degrees a change has been made. Friends would come from a distance to visit us on that day, when they did not care to brave public opinion by working; this made for us more work, in entertaining them, as they would expect to remain for dinner, and, usually, for supper.

Then the children began to hear of different ways from their schoolmates, and from the precepts and example of a young man who was their teacher one year. He sneered at the "slow" ways of the country people and talked loudly of "freedom of thought and action," "breaking away from old superstitions," etc., until the boys and girls came to think that it was as well, if not better, to go to picnics and fishing parties on Sunday than to observe the day as we had been accustomed to do.

One week the agent of a railroad that had a passenger station about six miles from our house, came along with an advertisement of a Sunday excursion to a neighboring city. The inducements were many, including half-fare rates, several hours in which to see the sights of the city, free admission to the grounds of a popular resort, where one could enjoy the merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries and a "first-class vaudeville performance" in the theater of the "resort," etc.

The neighbors for miles around were interested and, of course, our children were—as they expressed it—"crazy" to go. Having always lived on a farm, far inland, the delights of boating, the car-ride and the vaudeville performance —though, to tell the truth, none of us knew what that was—were inducements they could not resist, and after a time their father joined them in their desire for the excursion. That decided the matter, for although I may not be as submissive to my husband as some women think right, I have never set my will against his when it came to deciding anything that concerned the happiness of the children.

The train was to start at 6 o'clock in the morning and we were up at four so we could do the chores and leave things for the day, and reached the depot just in time to catch the train. It had been threatening rain for a day or two and now it commenced in a steady drizzle that promised an all-day's shower—and it fulfilled its promise.

Of course we professed to think it would not last long and "rain before seven, stop before eleven," and other such comforting sayings, were heard on every side, but that day's "eleven" did not stop the rain.

It was a four hours' ride to the city, and before half of that time was gone the children had found their appetites, which had been lost in the excitement before breakfast and nearly emptied the basket of lunch intended for our dinners.

When we reached the city it was raining so hard that we went at once to the "resort," where we could be under cover, leaving the sight-seeing until later. We were carried the three miles from the station to the "resort" in open cars and learned that the "free" entrance to the grounds and the theater was dependent upon our paying an extra ten cents car fare, so pa paid the half dollar that would admit our family of five.

The rain steadily grew worse and the weather turned cold; the merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries and other side shows were mostly closed on account of the storm; boating was impossible and we could do nothing but sit in a shed—a "pavillion" they called it—and meditate upon what a good time we were having.

At noon we were all hungry, and as the luncheon we had brought was all gone, there was nothing left for pa to do but buy our dinners at fifty cents apiece —and not very good dinners at that.

There were several hundred excursionists from other cities and towns present, so we went immediately after dinner to secure our seats in the theater; others had done the same thing, and we sat for more than two hours in that hot room, with the doors and windows closed (to keep out the rain), where the air was solid with the smell of steaming, wet clothing, peanuts, popcorn and—well, other things too dreadful to mention.

I had a sick headache from these things, added to my early rising and long ride, and I was by no means the only one who had to make a decided effort to appear happy; pa didn't seem to have so much to say about our "duty to the children in giving them pleasure" as he did before we left home.

The play was the foolishest thing that you could imagine; old-faced women, dressed in short skirts, singing silly songs and dancing ungraceful dances; the men getting off the oldest of old jokes and all of them looking as if they were disgusted with the audience and the whole world. The music was enough to drive one crazy; and the scenery matched the music.

There were four acts to the play, with long waits between each and we had barely time to reach the depot to take our train home after the play was over. There was such a rush for the street cars that several children were injured, one woman fainted and when we were at last seated, we were so crowded that we could not move hand or foot.

We reached our home station at ten o'clock at night, got our team from the livery barn, drove home, took care of the horses, milked three cows and took care of the milk, got supper, eat it and were ready to retire at twelve, midnight. The next morning we were all tired and cross, and in no condition to take up our regular work.

We had, in the interest of "progress" and for the sake of "doing as other folks do," spent ten dollars for railroad tickets, two dollars and fifty cents for dinners, fifty cents for admittance to a very poor show, and one dollar for the keep of our team at the livery stable. Our best clothes were soiled and torn, and I had pretty nearly every dish in the house to wash from the two meals on Sunday and the Monday breakfast. Besides this, we all had the unpleasant consciousness that we had deliberately desecrated the day which God had commanded us to keep holy.

On the other hand, we had nothing to remember that would be a pleasure or a help to us. Did it pay to "keep in the path of progress?" to "do away with old-fashioned ideas that it was wrong to enjoy one's self on Sunday?" Would it have "paid," even if the day had been pleasant? Does it ever pay to sacrifice what we think to be right, even though it be an "out of date" idea?

MRS. MARY A. HANSEN,
Indiana.

Answers to Questions.

James H. D.: To straighten sticks for walking sticks, umbrella handles, etc., fasten a heavy weight to one end and a strong cord to the other and lower the wood into water deep enough to cover it. When perfectly straight, lay them to dry; polish with sandpaper, linseed oil applied with a woolen cloth, and last, a coat of alcohol-shellac. This treatment hardens the wood, as well as bringing out the natural beauty.

Foreign woods for this purpose are brought across the ocean tied to the rear and lower parts of a vessel. The constant resistance of the salt water makes them hard and straight and ready for the final polishing when they reach the hands of the dealers.

"Country Woman": You will find several recipes for drying string beans and other vegetables in the Farmstead of last week's Blade.

HOMEMADE.

They're homemade, Jack, old man!
they're all homemade!
No baker's truck, these, put out for the trade,
But just the luscious real old homely brand;
Molasses from the brown jug close at hand
And flour from the barrel sifted in,
Carefully measured lest they be too thin;
Some sugar, eggs, assorted kinds of spice
And things whereof we only know they're nice;
All mixed and stirred and kneaded to a dough
And rolled out smooth and thin and cut out so!
Then comes a slamming of the oven door,
A wait, suspense, a whiff, a wish for more,
And then—well, Jack, I guess you know the kind;
They never used to be so hard to find.
Just cookies, Jack, but on the firing line
Perchance they'll reach you with this note of mine,
And munching them you'll see the old home place
Unchanged and lacking just your own dear face;
The kitchen with its rough, unpainted floor
And Love on guard beside the oven door.
They're homemade, Jack, old man!
they're all homemade!
A kind that's never put out by the trade.
—Thornton W. Burgess in Good Housekeeping.

THE BLADE COOK.

Meat Omelets.

Mix together one cupful cold, cooked and finely chopped beef or veal, one cupful bread crumbs soaked in one cupful of milk, two eggs, a little salt and pepper and, if veal is used, a pinch of sage; last of all add the beaten eggs and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry till a light brown.

Veallettes.

Take meat from a leg of veal, cut in slices about half an inch thick. On each slice place a spoonful of dressing made from a beaten egg, a tablespoonful of butter, bread crumbs and seasoned to taste with salt, pepper, sage and summersavory. Roll up the slices, fasten them with wooden tooth-picks and bake in a hot oven for three-fourths of an hour, basting frequently with hot water and butter. When done, thicken the gravy and pour over the meat on a hot platter; serve with thin slices of lemon.

Luncheon Dish of Eggs and Tomatoe

Select round, fresh tomatoes; cut out a piece around the stem and remove enough of the pulp to make an opening large enough to hold an egg. Break an egg into each tomato, season with salt and pepper and cover with a spoonful of white sauce. Bake the tomatoes in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes. Serve on round pieces of toast with more of the sauce poured around them.

Tomato Salad.

Scoop the centers from as many tomatoes as you have guests. Prepare a filling of equal parts of chopped, cooked potato and celery. Cover with a French dressing made from half a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth spoonful paprika, four tablespoonfuls of oil and one of vinegar. Chill the shells and the mixture before filling the shells and just before serving place a teaspoonful of mayonnaise on each tomato.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

NUMBER 5.

Exercise Ten—Commenced.

To develop the neck is to give a greater supply of blood to the brain and to insure a freer circulation, thus preventing danger from congestion, with its attendant headaches. Proper exercise will reduce the size of a fat neck, do away with a disfiguring double chin and give a graceful poise to the head which adds to the beauty of any woman.

At first this exercise will produce dizziness, but as this is only the natural result of stimulating the partially dormant muscles one needs only to rest for a time when such symptoms appear and continue the exercise later.

Exercise 8 is for the strengthening of the muscles in the neck: Lie on your back with arms close to your sides; raise the head until you can see your toes. Repeat this until the back of the neck is tired then turn over and lie on your chest supporting the weight upon the forearm; raise and lower the head until the neck becomes again tired.

Exercise 9—Lie on the back, give the hands a little swing forward and raise the body from the hips, keeping the knees unbent and the heels resting on the floor. Continue this until you can easily assume a sitting posture. It will probably require considerable practice to enable you to do this, but it is an excellent exercise for strengthening the back and abdominal muscles.

Exercise 10—Lie on the chest, knees straight, top of feet touching the floor, forearm on the floor with the hands, palms down, beneath the upper part of the chest. Push up from the floor until the arms are straight, keeping the body and knees unrelaxed. Hold the body supported upon the palms for a minute, then slowly return to first position.

Exercise 11.—For this you will need a table high enough to reach midway between the waist and neck, allowing the palms of the hand to lie flat upon it when the arms are stretched nearly at right angles with the body. Stand close to the table, rest the palms upon it and endeavor to slowly raise the body by the arms until your feet are free from the floor. As the strength of your arms gradually increases, raise the table by degrees until it will require a spring to enable you to place your hands upon it, then raise yourself from that height.

This exercise will prepare you for, and in a measure, take the place of horizontal bars, rings, etc., and will strengthen the back and neck as well as the shoulders.

Sometimes one shoulder is too high or too low for a perfect form; this defect can be remedied by exercising the muscles beneath and controlling the shoulder blades. For this, use—

Exercise 12.—Stand with the right side toward the wall, feet firmly planted about six inches apart, the right arm straight out from the side until the hand touches the wall. With it pressed against the wall, lean forward, as far as possible while keeping the body in a perfectly straight line. The elbow bends upward and backward as high as the head while the body is approaching the wall and is lowered and straightened as it resumes an upright position.

Take in a full breath as you bend toward the wall, and expel it as you return to the first position. Repeat, with the left side toward the wall. Five times for each side will be sufficient for the first exercise, increasing the number of times as your strength will permit.

Exercise 13.—Stand erect, with heels close together, clenched fists at the shoulders. Strike straight forward as strongly as possible, ten times with first one fist, then the other, then with both together and with each alternately.

In all of these exercises do not forget the proper breathing exercise.

Simply walking will not suffice to bring into full action the deep set muscles of the thigh, and as supplementary to this exercise, the following is excellent practice:

Exercise 14.—Stand erect, with the hands on hips, fingers toward the front, and kick backward each foot alternately, bending it at the knee and keeping the upper part of the leg straight. Do this ten times with each foot to exercise the muscles on the back of the thigh, then with the knee unbent, raise each foot alternately as high as possible, in front.

Exercise Ten—Finished.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The manufacture of pens in the United States is confined to four companies, although one might suppose there were many more. That does not include the making of gold pens, which is a separate industry, but pens of steel, brass and German silver. The steel for these pens is brought chiefly from Sheffield, England, and is the best blade steel. Many experiments have been made with steel manufactured over here, but it never has sufficiently stood the test.

At one time, if a Japanese girl married a foreigner, she was instantly decapitated. A Portuguese was probably the first European to marry a daughter of the land of the chrysanthemum with impunity. He went there thirty years ago, and fell in love with a Japanese girl. Her parents warned her of the fatal consequences of marrying him, but she persisted, with the result that the Mikado decided that she must be beheaded. However, after a correspondence of over five years' duration between the Portugese and Japanese governments, she was permitted to live.

Women are more and more patronizing life insurance, and many of the companies maintain a woman's department, presided over by a female superintendent. The statistics indicate that business women and women of great wealth are the principal patrons.

Near the coast of Cuba a fresh water spring arises from the bottom of the ocean, and for some distance round the water is perfectly fresh. A similar submarine spring is known to exist in the gulf of Spezzia.

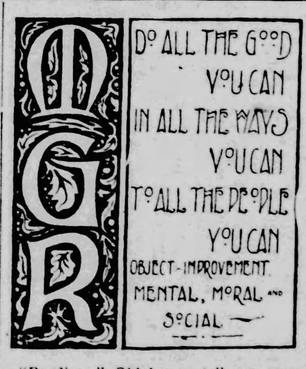
The largest and most cumbersome form of money is found in Central Africa where the natives use a cross-shaped ingot of copper ore over ten inches long. It is heavy enough to be a formidable weapon.

There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which do not thrive on the boulevards are taken there to recover.

It is estimated that three thousand marriages are daily performed throughout the world.

From a Worn Tablecloth.

With many of us it is a domestic tragedy when the best tablecloth ends an honored existence. Of course, in the hands of a thrifty housekeeper, this is not until its spotless surface has been adorned with sundry bits of embroidery, and even then, if rightly managed, it has years of existence before it in other spheres. Hold such a cloth up to the light, so that the thin places may be readily seen, and let some one with a blue pencil mark around them; then lay it on the floor or a large table, and cut from the better part an infinity of small doilies of various sizes, four, six, eight and ten inches square; oblong napkins, also of different sizes, cutting your coat always according to your cloth. Roll these up and lay them in the "fifteen minutes basket," and when you find an idle moment on your hands, fringe them. The result will be a store of doilies, which you will at once find so useful that you will wonder how you ever kept house without them. If the linen has been both heavy and fine, and of a handsome design, they are besides decidedly ornamental.—Country Gentleman.



"Boadicea," Oklahoma, tells us some of the results of her year at college:

I have spent the last year at school and am now home for my vacation. It seems as if the trees, the grass, the fields and the flowers were never so beautiful as now when I have returned to my dear home after so long an absence. Certainly the country is preferable to the city, although there we have many advantages in the way of lectures by those who broaden our thought through their accounts of their experiences in foreign lands, by libraries, etc., but after all it isn't those things that make our lives pleasant, so much as it is the people we meet and I am sure the people in the country, while they are by no means saints—all of them—are better than those whose lives are spent amid the hurry and bustle of the town.

I had a very pleasant home while at college with my brother, who some of the M. G. R.'s may remember as "Carr." He is married now and is a professor of botany.

During the year I have given much time to English and American literature, learning of the character and literary work of the best minds in all ages. I have also learned that to win any place in the world's rank, I must strive earnestly and that "knowledge is power." If I failed to accomplish all I had wished to, I feel that I have tried faithfully, and that all will come to one who perseveres.

With all my studying, I have read and enjoyed the M. G. R. letters and think we have some very fine novelists among our number.

"Lancelot," life in Oklahoma is very much as it is in Missouri, with the difference that there is more activity and interest in a new country than in an older one.—"Boadicea," Okla.

"Irma" has pleasant greetings for some of our number to-day:

"Bonnie Bess," I offer my hand full of sympathy, but though we are not "old" we are, at least, members of the M. G. R. and have the opportunity of growing old gracefully.

"Mattie Jennie," I do read the Cozy Corner and have wondered where the lady is who had such a horror of those wardrobe boxes described some time ago.

I would ask "Bible Reader" to read the twentieth verse of the fifth chapter of James.

I think "Juliet" was fortunate in being invited to sit down beside Miss Prudence, so many of us are obliged to remain way back by the door. I would like to come near enough to whisper my thanks to the Chaperone for a certain favor she did me when I last visited the M. G. R.

"Brown Eyes," let me be the first to welcome you. "Omega," your letter was so good that you may be sure of a welcome into our circle of friends.

I enjoy all of the seasons, but think that summer is the merriest. As Bryant so beautifully expresses it—

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad
When our mother Nature laughs around?
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,
On the leaping waters and gay young isles;
Ay, look, and he'll smile they gloom away.

"Golden Rod," I was glad to know who wrote that letter. I wondered, but was so "painfully new" that I could not guess. I like the idea of having the names signed at the close of the letters. I hope this will not appear as my letters usually do, for, while I am not complaining and object to being pitied, I find it a little hard that when Miss Prudence generally says something to make a beginning easier, my letters are just—"Irma, Nebraska." With good wishes to all, I will say good-bye.

Now listen to that, and then to this: "I think it would be very much better if Miss Prudence did not say so much before giving the M. G. R. letters, and, instead, give all the space to us."

The name signed to the letter from which the above is an extract is withheld, but it was a bona fide epistle and one of many received by your Chaperone, wherein she is criticised for the things she does, and for the things she leaves undone.

"I saw a suggestion some time ago that we each write about some place of interest in our own county; I think this would be very interesting for our summer letters especially as it would give us so much information about each other's surroundings.—"Brother Jonathan."

Miss Prudence agrees with Brother Jonathan that "July 11th" is a very convenient date for the purpose he mentioned in the note that accompanied the above letter.

The "Temperance Legion" heard from.

Some one asked who of The Blade Temperance Legion are keeping their pledge; I will say that I can name those who are doing so, though our names were never sent for publication; we signed the pledge and have kept it.

I enjoy the stories very much, but do not enjoy trying to write one.

Is that "Missie" sitting over in the corner? I am glad, and wish she would come over here for a little chat with me.

"Unicetti," I think you are a D-e-a-r.

I have enjoyed two fishing parties this season, and, though I make no boasts of the number of fish I caught, I will say the number was the same each time.

As biographies are in fashion, I will send a little of mine:

Buckeye Schoolma'am was born in Southwestern Indiana in 1880. In 1893 she moved to Ohio and in 1896 first became a schoolma'am. Her first two terms were taught fourteen miles from her home with an average attendance of five children. Since then she has taught in her home township. She is a Methodist, a Sunday school teacher, a Republican, an M. G. R., a great reader, and a lover of flowers. Her favorite work is mowing the lawn and her pet aversion is skimming milk.

Please, Miss Prudence, do not sigh again, for I am just going.—"Buckeye Schoolma'am."

The stamps came all right and your badge will be sent immediately.

"Winona Hardy" asks Miss Prudence to tell her if it would be proper for her to go on a pleasure excursion, lasting two or three days, with "a gentleman friend and some of his relatives." To all such inquiries Miss Prudence has but one reply: "Ask your mother and be guided by her advice. If you are so unfortunate as to have no mother to whom you can go, then ask some woman-friend who will advise you as she would her own daughter.

There are so many circumstances that might affect one's decision in such matters that one not personally acquainted with them, can not advise."

Banner Puzzlers

For June.

Solutions—W. P. E.
New Work—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born in Georgia in 1815 and died in 1868. He represented his native state in the lower house of Congress and was elected speaker in 1849; was governor of Georgia, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan; resigning when Georgia seceded from the Union, he became president of the Confederate Congress and a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—A collection of water.
2.—A prefix meaning half.
3.—A familiar abbreviation.
4.—Solitary.
5.—A cross.
6.—A fixed mineral alkali.
7.—To plant deeply.
8.—A division of South America.
9.—Part of a day.
10.—Long ago.
Primals and finals downward name my favorite studies.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A father gave to his four sons $1,300 which they were to divide so that each son should receive $60 more than his next younger brother. What was the share of the eldest?

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ot rudendnats bet rodwl, si risew tanh ot docmena ti."

5.—QUERY.

What king ordered the sea to be whipped because it had injured his bridges?

THE DARK.

The Dark came out of his dim retreat
Where shadowy hemlocks spread;
No sound he made with his gliding feet
As he passed along through the village street
Where the trembling Twilight fled.

And the children, caught in the edge of night,
Sped home with a thrill of fear;
"The Dark is coming!" they cried in fright,
And scampered away to the cottage light
That sent them a ray of cheer.

And the Dark passed on, and he gently stepped—
His shoes were as soft as down—
As the tired people and flowers slept
The cool, thick plumes from the locust swept
Far over the resting town.

The children slumbered till dawn was red,
And the Dark kept watch on day.
He kissed them all, as they lay in bed,
And not the curl of a single head
Did he harm ere he stole away.
—Hattie Whitney, in Youth's Companion.

Bensie's Wonder Morning.

"Cock-a-doodle-doo! Time to get up!" crowed the white rooster. "Rise and get to work," he added severely, after an instant's pause.

The farmer's wife opened her eyes quickly. "Indeed, I must get to work," she thought. "So much must be done this busy day!"

She dressed rapidly, then knocked at Ben's door. "Yes, mother," answered a sleepy voice. "Come, laddie," she said. "You and I have some work to do." And, almost before the words were said, Bensie was out of bed.

Little Sue was almost dressed before mother reached her door, and Baby Boy crowed his delight when he was lifted from his crib.

No wonder the children were glad to waken on such a bright, sunshiny morning. The birds were holding a morning concert; the spiders had spread the finest of lacework all over the lawn. Mother Nature had scattered diamond dewdrops over the lace, and now called the children to admire her handiwork.

Bensie and Sue hurried out of doors to breathe the fresh, sweet air, and delight in the glorious morning. Ben didn't express his feelings in words; but he turned handsprings just from pure happiness, while Sue danced around the garden, exclaiming over the new flowers that were opening their eyes for the first time that morning.

Ben didn't stop to play very long, for he was father's "right-hand man," and had chores to do in the farmyard. Down the path he hurried, whistling so cheerily that Mr. Blackbird at once set up a rival performance which nearly split his little throat.

Suddenly Ben stopped, and bent down to examine a flower which grew by the garden path—a tiny flower which shone out like gold from the surrounding grass. "I never saw a flower like that before! Guess you'd better go home to mother and get yourself named." And the blossom was carefully fastened in Ben's buttonhole.

A few steps further and Bensie's brown eyes discovered a small bird on the ground.

"Hey! you poor little chap!" laughed Ben. "Tumbled out of the nest? Well, stop your squawking. I wouldn't hurt you. Guess you and I will pay a visit to the old folks at home." And up the tree went Bensie Boy to put the nestling back in the little brown bird-house.

Then something so surprising happened that Ben nearly fell out of the tree in his astonishment, for he actually heard Mother Bird say, "Oh, what a relief to get you home, dear Twitter. Ben, you are certainly the best boy."

"Oh! why! Jiminy!" gasped Ben, slipping down the tree to tumble on the ground in his surprise.

"Ben, my man," he said to himself sternly, "this will never do. You must be dreaming. Get up and go about your work. A boy of thirteen ought to know that birds can't talk."

He hurried on till he reached the barnyard gate.

Mother Hen was clucking and scratching away inside; but, when she saw Ben, she came hurrying toward him, calling loudly: "Hurry, neighbors! Come, chick, come! Here is Ben with our breakfast." Before Ben could recover from his surprise, all the hens came screeching. "O Ben! Thanks, thanks! You shall surely have some fresh eggs to-day."

Ben dropped down on the ground by Mother Speckle, and addressed her earnestly.

"See here, will you please tell me, ma'am, why you can talk to-day when you never could before?"

All the chickens burst into a loud cackle of laughter, but not another word could Ben get out of them. Ben scattered their corn, and then went on to the barn, feeling greatly perplexed.

He was greeted thus by Madame Cow as the stable door opened: "Bensie, give me some nice, sweet hay, and you shall have good milk to-day, enough for Ben and little Sue, father, mother, and Bessie, too."

"Coo, coo!" said the soft-eyed doves circling round his head. "Bring some corn for our breakfast, do, Bensie, or we are waiting for you."

Ben began to think this great fun. "I'll tell you," he exclaimed, "I'll go and see if my dear old Dobbin is in this morning business, too. He'll tell me what has happened to all of you."

Off went Ben to the horse's stall. Putting his arms around Dobbin's neck, he gave him a great hug, crying as he did so,—

"Say, old fellow, can you talk, too?"

"I always could talk," remarked Dobbin, quietly, leaning over to nose around Ben's pocket. "Have you any sugar, little master?"

"Yes, here's a lump; and now tell me why didn't you ever talk to me before?"

"I have, a great many times," answered Dobbin, "but you didn't understand me. The reason you hear this morning is because of that flower you are wearing."

"This flower!" exclaimed Bensie, quite surprised, drawing it from his buttonhole to gaze at it.

"You see," said Dobbin, confidently, reaching over Ben's shoulder after a wisp of hay, "this is Midsummer Day. Any boy who has never in all his life been cruel to a bird or animal may find the good-luck flower to-day, and, as long as he wears it, he can understand the language. I always knew you were a good boy, Bensie, and I'm not at all surprised at your finding it."

"Hurrah!" shouted Ben. "This is really fine. I must hurry and feed the rest of the animals, so I can run home to tell Sue."

"Good-bye," said Dobbin with a friendly nod, and Mother Cow stopped munching her breakfast to call, "Good-by, Ben, you surely deserve the good-luck flower."

"I wonder what the pigs will have to say," Ben thought, with a little chuckle. It was all such fun.

"Ugh, ugh!" cried the pigs as he drew near. "Hurry, Ben! We pigs are getting impatient." "Stop crowding," grumbled one. "Give me room, Spotty," said another. And all shouted, "Hurry!"

"I declare, I've never seen a boy hurry in all my life," laughed Ben. "Everything says 'Hurry.' How Sue will laugh!"

Work finished, Bensie ran home, but when he reached the farmhouse, his wonderful flower was gone.

"I must have dropped it," he said, going back to search for it, but, look as he might he could not find it, and he had only his story of the morning's adventures left.

Mother and Sue exclaimed at it, and even Baby Roy crowed and laughed over his bowl of milk, as if he enjoyed the tale.

"I tell you," said Ben that night, "I mean always to be good to birds and animals. Who knows but I may find the good-luck flower again? for you're the kindest boy in all the world."—Olive Thorne Miller.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Wisdom is oftimes nearer when we stoop
Than when we soar."

Puzzles sent by Metta.

Answers to Puzzles of July 3.

1.—Gunpowder.
2.—Nothing is impossible, therefore: 6x2 (day and night) x3 (meals per day) x7 (days in the week) x3 (Trinity) equals 126, the number of years since the first celebration of the Glorious Fourth.
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Flagellant, innuendo, rector, Esop, we, Ovid, rococo, kerosene, slanderous, Primals, fireworks, finals, torpedoes.
4.—The Star-Spangled Banner.
5.—The five men composing the committee appointed June 11, 1776, to draw up a Declaration of Independence were: Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Robert R. Livingstone, of New York. Thomas Jefferson, the youngest member of this committee, was chosen as its chairman.
6.—Joseph Rodman Drake wrote:
"Flag of the free heart's hope, and home,
By angel hands to Valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!"

Chat.

The heart of the Schoolmistress rejoiced and was glad to-day at the goodly array of talent represented in the Cademy.

There were C. P. Marshall, Metta, D. B. S., Pauline, G. L. Browne, C. M. B., Elfa, and the ever faithful W. P. E.

C. P. Marshall, you are right welcome to the "first class in arithmetic."

D. B. S., your solution was right. Come in often.

Pauline, you are always welcome.

Metta, thanks for the puzzles. The one will receive "personal attention."

G. L. Brown, nothing like perseverance, you see. You were "all correct" this time.

C. M. B., your penciled puzzles were all right, and have been used in the column from time to time since they were received.

Elfa, the puzzles for the 4th arrived too late for use, but the others, and you yourself, are most welcome.

W. P. E., "Hayseeds" indeed! Not either!

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Boils or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
831 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment is the best I ever used for the skin. If your soap is as good I want it."—Hattie Smith, Seguin, Texas.

LORD KITCHENER.

London Paid High Honor to the South African Victor.

London, July 12.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Paddington at 12:48 p. m., and was greeted by cheering crowds. The Prince of Wales welcomed Lord Kitchener at Paddington, where an address was presented to him. The general shortly after started for St. James' pal-

ce, arriving there at 1:27 p. m. The Prince of Wales was already there awaiting him.

Lord Kitchener's progress through the metropolis was one of the most memorable of the many remarkable of the past three years. The small procession of carriages containing the general and his staff, in simple, serviceable veldt dress, lacked spectacular features, but, evidently, the crowd was there in its tens of thousands to see the man of the hour and not a pageant. From the moment he set foot in London to the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James' palace Kitchener received such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as quite overshadowed the demonstrations on previous and similar occasions.

The platform at Paddington railroad station, when Kitchener arrived, looked more like a reception room of the war office or India office than a railroad station. It was covered with red carpets and decorated with a profusion of flowers and palms, while rows of decorated stands, crowded with spectators, had been erected at all parts, from which a view of the returning general could be obtained. The platform itself was crowded with distinguished personages, including Indian princes in resplendent costume, generals and other officers in full uniform, and many ladies in beautiful summer dresses. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief; Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary; Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary; the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Roberts, Lady French, Major-General Sir Francis R. Wingate, who succeeded Lord Kitchener as sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor-general of the Soudan, and Major-General Stanley Pasha, British inspector general of the Soudan, were among those who assembled to greet the general.

When Kitchener's train arrived, punctual to the minute, a tremendous cheer greeted the latest hero, as h emerged from his car and shook hands with the Prince of Wales. He stood head and shoulders above nearly everyone on the platform, and his workmanlike khaki uniform, with the large, brown sun helmet, made familiar by his pictures, was a striking contrast to the glittering uniforms and rows of medals and orders worn by most of those in waiting. The reception lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family drove off. After an intervals Lord Kitchener and Generals French and Ian Hamilton took seats in one of the royal carriages and, followed by the brilliant headquarters' staff, headed by Lord Roberts and an escort left the station, amidst loud cheers from those inside, which grew into a perfect roar as Kitchener and his companions came in sight of the great gathering outside.

In spite of his hatred of "palaver," the popular general was obliged to submit to the presentation of welcoming addresses at Paddington and other points on his way to St. James' palace, but his replies were cut as short as politeness permitted and he showed evident signs of relief when the procession was resumed. The route throughout was decorated with Venetian masts, banners, flags and streamers, with mottoes of welcome, the house fronts were draped and troops lined most of the way, colonials and Indian soldiers being utilized, as well as the local regiments. Every vantage point, even to the housetops, was occupied by sightseers, and solid masses of people gathered in all the open spots, such as Hyde Park corner, and the space in front of Buckingham palace, while the sidewalks, stands, windows and roofs were packed with gaily dressed spectators, who waved flags, hats and handkerchiefs and shouted with a warmth that showed their hearts were in the applause.

At Victoria Gate the mayor of Westminster presented an address to the national hero, expressing high admiration of his tenacious genius, indomitable energy and devotion to duty, and Kitchener, with the brevity habitual to him, uttered ten words of thanks and drove on.

The vast stands on Constitution Hill were crowded with people belonging to the highest classes of society and Kitchener's well-known antipathy to "drawing room folk" immediately became apparent. Whereas he had been all smiles to the man-in-the-street, his features here became immobile, and he contented himself with a cold, military salute until he again reached the open ground in front of Buckingham Palace, where the popular ovation was repeated. Shortly before the arrival of the procession at Buckingham Palace, Queen Alexandra and the princesses appeared on a balcony and remained there until the victor of South Africa had passed in his triumphal journey to St. James' Palace, which he entered admist a final hurricane of cheers.

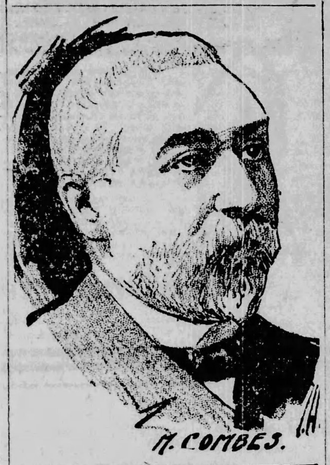
Kitchener and the generals who accompanied him were entertained at luncheon in the great banqueting hall, where covers were laid for fifty persons. The Prince of Wales occupied the center seat, with Kitchener on his right and with Lord Roberts opposite. Among the guests were the premier, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Brodrick and Lord Raglan, the under secretary for war.

The luncheon occupied an hour and a half. The Prince of Wales toasted King Edward and then proposed a toast to Kitchener. The Prince expressed the pleasure which it gave him to extend to the general in behalf of the king the heartiest congratulations on the successful manner in which he had terminated the long and arduous campaign. His royal highness also expressed confidence that the sovereign sentiments in this matter were shared by the empire, which had watched with admiration the general's tenacity, skill and patience qualities in which his army had followed his example.

Kitchener made a brief reply, which exhausted the toast list, and soon after 3 o'clock the general proceeded to Buckingham Palace to see the King and Queen.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Paris, July 12.—M. Cambes, the French premier, insists that he will enforce his notification to the recalcitrant religious orders that they will be violently ejected from the country if they do not remove within a week. He is a statesman of the distinctly modern



school and possessed of considerable force of will. He has been prominent in politics for the past twenty years and has several times occupied high positions in the government. He is a physician and has a special interest in education, hence his activity in the law regulating associations.

LA SOUFRIERE.

Volcano Is Not Yet Quiet. Very Narrow Escape.

Kingston, St. Vincent, July 8.—The English scientific commission, who, after investigating the various phenomena connected with the eruption of the Soufriere volcano here, left on the 4th for England by way of other West Indian ports. They declared that the crater was seemingly quiet. Last night, however, three distinct detonations were heard here, and at Barbadoes, and an immense cloud of steam issued from the Soufriere. This phenomena was preceded by earthquakes during the past three days, which were felt all over the colony.

The commissioners had a narrow escape during one of their visits to the crater. They passed over a lava bed on the morning of June 14, in fair weather, and ascended the mountain. On the return journey, made during half a gale of wind and a downfall of rain, jets of steam and mud issued all around them from fissures in the mountain. Walking on a ridge they saw on either side to a depth of a thousand feet, masses of boiling mud throwing up jets to a height of 300 and 400 feet. On reaching the base of the mountain, the scientists found themselves in an awful predicament. What was three hours previously a dry ravine over which they walked, was then a stream of hot mud running with tremendous force. In order to cross this stream, they constructed a bridge only a few inches wide, laid from bank to bank across the narrowest part of the stream, and eventually got over in safety. Since the eruption, after every shower of lava, the streams to windward and leeward of the volcano district eject mud and steam, sometimes hundreds of feet high, and dust sometimes falls heavily in and near this district.

Mt. Pelee Also.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, July 14.—Saturday night and Sunday Mont Pelee was in eruption, the activity being as great as that of Saturday and Wednesday last. Mourne Rouge, Agupa Buillon and Macouia were covered with stones and cinders and were rendered uninhabitable for several hours. The volcano emitted a dense of flame and at the same time electrical phenomena were observed. The eruption was accompanied by deep rumbling, resembling continuous thunder. There were no fatalities reported, but the inhabitants of the northern part of the island were panicstricken, all the residents of Fort de France remaining calm, however.

The French scientific mission has been recalled from Guadeloupe by the governor and has started for Mont Pelee.

TROUBLE ON THE ISTHMUS

Washington, July 11.—Secretary Moody has cabled to the captain of the U. S. S. Ranger, stationed at Panama, as follows:

"Confer with consul general. Then proceed to David to investigate and return to Panama."

This action was taken at the instance of the state department, which had received advices from United States Minister Merry, of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to the effect that a body of Colombians had joined a force of Nicaraguan insurgents at David, preparatory to starting up a belligerent expedition, and asking that a warship be sent to protect American interests.

David is a small town, about 250 miles above Panama on the isthmus in Colombian territory, and just over the Costa Rican border line. The town lies about 20 miles back in the mainland on a bay of the same name. Naval officials say that it will be difficult for the Ranger to get in touch, as she will have to anchor about ten miles off shore in the bay of David and send a steam launch up the river near the head of which the town lies.

IMPORTANT DECREE.

Pekin, July 14.—Atorney Carey, representing the American-China Construction Company, has secured, through United States Minister Conger, a decree ratifying the supplemental contract for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, signed in Washington in July, 1900, by Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister there, and the company's representatives.

The company's engineers are now at Shanghai awaiting the decree. Mr. Carey says work will be begun immediately on the Canton end of the line and that the railway will be completed in two years. The contract provides for the issuance of $40,000,000 gold bonds of the Chinese government, secured by the railway property. The company has $3,000,000 available for the work of construction and the bond issue will be deferred until more funds are needed.

TROUBLE IN URUGUAY.

Montevideo, Urnguay, July 14.—President Juan L. Cuestas, of the republic of Uruguay, recently discovered the existence of a plot against his life. As a result two senators who were alleged to be concerned in the conspiracy have been banished and a number of military officers who are also alleged to have been implicated are under arrest. The senate protests against the action of President Cuestas as unconstitutional and accuses him of desiring to establish a dictatorship.

BELGIUM'S QUEEN ILL.

Brussels, July 15.—The Queen of the Belgians, Marie Henriette, who has been suffering for some time from heart disease, but who was recently reported to be better, has suffered a relapse and her condition is critical.

THE G. A. R.

Washington Prepared for the Annual Encampment of This Year.

Washington, July 12.—Extensive preparations, which are at the same time detailed and business-like, have been made by the national capital for the 1902 encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to occur in Washington during the second week in October. Ten years ago the veterans of this organization were entertained as the city's guests and the reception then accorded the members of the Grand Army proved to be one of the most notable experiences in their history as an organization. It is the purpose of the business men who have interested themselves in the reunion of this year to make this encampment even more noteworthy.

Three days, October 6, 7 and 8—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—have been chosen by General Eli Torrence and his associates of the G. A. R. executive committee as the period of the national convention. The entertainment of the veterans and their guests, however, will cover an approximate week, beginning with the Thursday or Friday preceding the convocation of the delegates.

Monday has been set apart for the first day's session of the convention and a special and elaborate display of fireworks, at which all the officers of all the organizations then assembled in Washington and the President of the United States are to be present. On Tuesday the convention will continue and conclude its annual session, while the general visitors to the city will view an attractive and picturesque parade by the Sons of Veterans, who meet simultaneously with the G. A. R., a regiment of militia from the District of Columbia and several battalions of regular troops—engineers, marines, cavalary and artillery—from the barracks about Washington. The third day has been set aside for the parade of the veterans, a sentimental desire on their part that none but soldiers who have seen service in the front should participate having been recognized by those who framed the program. In the evening it is probable President Roosevelt will tender General Torrence and his associate general officers of the auxiliary organizations a reception at the White House, the display of fireworks will be presented a third time, and several smaller receptions will be tendered the officers of the woman's organizations by local chapters of those bodies.

This is a brief and tentative statement of the program so far agreed upon, and is, of course, subject to change to conform to later wishes of General Torrence.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

Washington, July 9.—While the crown prince of Siam, during his approaching visit to the United States, will not be the guest of the government, he will be entertained and shown every consideration, the money for this purpose being

taken from the contingent funds available for use by the President and the state department.

The crown prince's visit has been hastened by the deferment of King Edward's coronation. The prince was going to attend the coronation, and afterward make a tour of the United States. He will now come earlier than at first planned. He will reach this country about September 1, possibly before that date.

A committee of entertainment will be appointed by the state department officials, and pains will be taken to make the crown prince's visit an event of importance. The Siamese minister, Phya Akharaj Veradhara, was here in consultation with Secretary Hay as to the arrangements for the crown prince's reception. The minister was assured that the reception would be as cordial and as elaborate as the government could make it.

The suggestion has been made that if the crown prince is pleased with his visit to the United States his father, the king of Siam, will then visit this country. Last December a resolution was introduced in congress to invite the king to pay a visit, but it was not passed, and his majesty then gave up the idea of coming.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is learned that one of the principal questions of discussion between King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the Czar will be the reduction of armaments. The presence of the king at St. Petersburg and the re-establishment of friendly relations between France and Italy are held to prove that the dual and triple alliances have lost their original antagonistic character and that, therefore, the moment is propitious for the discussion of disarmament.

A banquet in honor of the royal guest was given in the hall of Peter the Great in the palace, at which the cabinet ministers, the members of the Italian embassy and high court dignitaries were present. Count Lamsdorf, at the Czar's command, handed to Signor Prinetti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, who accompanied the king, on his arrival, the insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Newski.

The official papers extend to King Victor Emmanuel a sympathetic greeting, declaring that the interests of Russia and Italy are antagonistic in no quarter whatever.

King Victor Emmanuel made his official entry into this city to-day, and was welcomed by the civil and military authorities. The burgomaster handed the king the traditional silver plate with bread and salt. After inspecting the troops, the king proceeded to the cathedral, and laid a massive silver wreath on the tomb of Alexander III.

THE BROOKLYN'S ARRIVAL.

Southampton, July 14.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, from Annapolis, July 1, having on board the remains of Lord Pauncefote, late ambassador of Great Britain at Washington, arrived here this morning. The body was landed soon after 11 o'clock. Full naval honors were paid to the remains of Lord Pauncefote. His widow followed the coffin from the warship to the train, which started for Newark-upon-Trent, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

AN HONORED NAME.

Monmouth, Ill., July 11.—This city has a Democratic nominee for office who bears the same name as the late President, and, strange to say, was born in Canton, not Canton, Ohio, however, but Canton, Illinois. He was reared on a

farm and is a self-made man in every sense of the term. William McKinley is 40 years old. He embarked in business in Sciota, in 1885, and in 1898 he came to this city, where he has built up a large farm implement business. The Democrats have nominated Mr. McKinley for state senator.

NOTED TOWER FELL

Campanile of St. Mark's In Venice a Heap of Ruins.

Venice, Italy, July 14.—The Campanile (detached bell tower), of St. Mark's church, 98 meters high, collapsed at 10:40 this morning and fell with a great crash into the plaza.

The Campanile, which was entirely detached from the cathedral, collapsed where it stood and is now a heap of ruins. The cathedral and Palace of the Doges are quite safe, but the corner of the Royal Palace was damaged. Repairs on Companile were to have been commenced to-day. It is feared there was some loss of life. The ruins are surrounded by a cordon of troops.

The first intimation of the danger was the sudden appearance yesterday of a longitudinal crack in the corner of the wall facing the clock tower and the breaking of two windows. A concert which had been arranged to be held on the plaza, yesterday evening, was stopped by order of the perfect with the object of preventing a concourse of people.

The Campanile stood opposite the church or cathedral of St. Mark's. It was founded in 888, restored in 1329, provided with a marble top in 1417 and in 1517 was crowned with the figure of an angel nearly 16 feet high. The loggetta or vestibule, on the east side of the Campanile was once a rendezvous of the Nobilian and afterward a waiting room for the guards during the sessions of the great council. There were bronze statues of Peace, Apollo, Mercury and Pallas on the coping of the Campanile and its fine, bronze doors were much admired. At the top of the tower a fire watchman with a telescope was continually stationed.

The ruins are piled up to a height of 100 feet and the Plaza Die San Marco and the adjoining squares are covered with debris and dust. Some damage was done to the San Sovino Lodgeta or vestibule on the east side of the Campanile.

Closer investigation shows that the Campanile in falling carried away the Sansovino Logetta and the library of the Royal Palace. Premonitory signs of the collapse allowed a partial clearance of the plaza, and there were no fatalities, but a few persons were injured. The disaster caused an immense sensation. The town and communnal councils have been summoned to meet this evening.

Venice, July 15.—The municipal council has decided to open a preliminary fund of 500,000 lire (about $100,000) for the rebuilding of the Campanile and the Sansovino loggetta. A public subscription will also be opened for the same purpose.

Queen Margherita and Count Von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, have wired expressions of regret at the ruin of the tower of the municipal council.

It is suggested that the constant dredging at the entrance to the Grand canal and at the island of Giudecca, in order to permit the entrance of larger ships, caused the earth to slip, and that the fall of the Campanile may be followed by other collapses.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Chambery, Department of Savor, France, July 12.—The La Vench torrent has brought down from the Roche Torse mountain a mass of mud and stones, which swept away everything in its passage, uprooting trees and vineyards and burying the village of Villard six feet in mud.

The only fatalities reported were the deaths of an old man and a woman, whose bodies were found in a buried cottage. Had the mud and stones broken loose in the night time, not one of the 150 villagers could have escaped.

Geneva, Switzerland, July 12.—The Rhone has broken through the river wall at Illarsaz, Canton of Valais, submerging the plain between Vionnaz and Vouvry.

Later in the day the river burst through both its banks with disastrous results. The railroad line above and below the town of Vouvry was destroyed and owing to the torrent, the railroad station there has been abandoned.

STIRRED 'EM UP.

London, July 9.—The references yesterday in parliament to the Morgan shipping combine have set all the London papers again to writing editorials on the shipping problem. Satisfaction is unanimously expressed this morning that the government is devoting itself to the consideration of the problem, but considerable doubt is expressed whether J. Pierpoint Morgan could offer guarantees substantial enough to justify the acceptance of his offer to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the admiralty for the next fifty years.

Among the varied opinions as to the best methods of meeting the difficulties is the one advanced by the Standard. While objecting to the subsidy system on principle, the paper admits that it might become necessary to provide national funds in order to induce ship owners to build a limited number of valuable vessels which otherwise would not be constructed at all.

Korea Will Come.

Yokohama, July 14.—The Emperor of Korea received John Barrett, commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition, in audience July 11, and accepted the invitation for Korea to participate in the exposition.

BANDIT TRACY

Eludes Pursuers by Retreating Toward Seattle.

Auburn, Wash., July 15.—Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, has again doubled on his tracks. He was seen on a road near the Muckleshoot reservation by an Indian boy. He was also seen by Henry O'Neil, a rancher, at the same time.

While Tracy was stealing by old roads and trails back from Enumenclaw, the bloodhounds were on a stampede to Palmer Junction. The outlaw had an open field before him. The few guards who were left in the vicinity of Auburn could not cover all the intricate approaches from Enumenclaw.

The territory that Tracy covered was phenomenal and when he reached the ridge of Muckleshoot he was undoubtedly too fatigued to continue further. Otherwise nothing lay in his way towards Seattle.

MINISTER WU.

Is to Be Succeeded by Liang Chen Tung—Wu's New Position.

Pekin, July 14.—Liang Chen Tung, secretary of the Chinese embassy to the coronation of King Edward, has been appointed Chinese minister to the United States. New ministers to Russia, France and Italy have also been nominated. The

WU TING-FANG.

selections for these posts show that the dowager empress continues to regard the diplomatic service as unimportant. None of the appointees is higher than the Blue Button rank, and none has held any important office. All of them except Liang Chen Tung are unknown to the foreign community. Liang Chen Tung's appointment pleases the Americans here. The newly appointed diplomat was educated in America. He is a graduate of Yale university and is able, dignified and honest. He is the first of the body of students sent to America in the seventies to receive recognition befitting their accomplishments, the Chinese officials having disliked them because of their progressive views.

Wu Goes for Important Duty.

Washington, July 14.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, was not surprised to hear of the appointment of a successor to himself, as he has been expecting an announcement of this character for some time. He had received notice that his services would be required in another capacity and for this reason had been prepared to hear of the naming of his successor at any time. Several months ago he was appointed a member of the commission to codify the existing Chinese laws and prepare a set of modern laws for his country, and it is this business which in all probability the Chinese government has in store for him when he returns to his native land. Mr. Wu is also minister to Spain and Peru.

Liang Chen Tung, the newly-appointed minister, is a comparatively young man, being only a little over 40 years of age. He was one of the four parties of Chinese boys who were sent to the United States about twenty years ago for the purpose of completing their education. The idea of the Chinese government was to have each of the boys spend 15 years in this country, ten of which were to be in the preparatory schools and the remainder in the universities. Before Chen had completed his course, however, the plan was discontinued and he returned home. While Chang was minister to Washington some years ago, Chen served as interpreter during the three years of his incumbency, later he was secretary of a special mission sent to Japan, and when the jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated, he filled a similar position to the embassy that went to London. It was in his connection with the latter embassy that he received his knighthood and received the title of Sir. Last year when China dispatched a special mission to Germany to make formal apologies for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, Chen was a member of the party.

NEWS FROM DAWSON.

Seattle, Wash., July 14.—The steamer Portland arrived at St. Michaels on July 2, according to a special dispatch received from Dawson. The news was telegraphed up river to Nulato, where the steamer Sarah brought it on to the Eagle. Thence it was wired to Dawson. The Portland sailed July 3 for Port Townsend. The vessel is in good condition and the passengers and crew are well.

Nothing has been reported by the Sarah regarding the Jeanie. The Sarah is due at Dawson to-night, but it is not expected to have further advices. Two more lower river steamers are due to-morrow.

J. B. Tyrrell, the Northern Canadian explorer, now in Dawson, says the instruments found near Great Fish river, a few days ago, are not his. He thinks they were Andre's and that the Esquimaux killed Andre.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

San Francisco, July 9.—R. Pfund, an electrical engineer, has arrived here on his way to Alaska for the purpose of establishing a wireless telegraph system between Fort Gibbons, on the Yukon river, and the fort at Bates Rapids, on the Tanana river, a distance of 195 miles.

The line, which will be constructed under the direction of Chief Signal Officer Greely, will be completed by October 1. On his return from the north, Mr. Pfund may take measures to establish a station near the Golden Gate, so that wireless communication may be had with vessels on the Pacific.

THE MOHICAN SAFE.

Seattle, Wash., July 14.—The United States training ship Mohican is safe. She arrived at Dutch Harbor, in distress, June 28, after being out from Yokohama 39 days. When she arrived at Dutch Harbor she was out of fuel, and the food supply was running low. Three days more and it would have become a serious question of finding sufficient to eat for the young sailors on board. The fact that she carried a full complement of sails, probably saved her. The Mohican left Yokohama bound for Honolulu direct, but encountered head winds that drove her off her course.

CHOATE'S CAREER.

New York, July 11.—Joseph Hodges Choate, who has been mentioned by Don M. Dickinson as a presidential possibility in 1904, has never held a public office save that of ambassador to the court of

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

St. James, unless exception be made of the time he served as president of the New York constitutional convention in 1894. Mr. Choate is essentially a great lawyer. He is now in the seventy-first year of his life, and has just completed the fiftieth year of his career in the legal world. He is a native of Massachusetts and he has lived in New York city since he began the practice of law, just half a century ago.

OUR EDUCATORS.

Successful Meeting of the National Association.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—The great educational convention of 1902 has come to an end and it has proved the most successful meeting of the kind ever held.

Forty-five meetings of the departments and six general sessions contributed to the work. Some of the best known speakers in the United States have delivered addresses and nothing has been left out that could have added interest to the convention. Most of the delegates will depart at once to their homes, but a thousand or more will stay in Minnesota and vicinity for some time to visit various places of interest.

It seems to be generally understood that the meeting place for next year will be Boston. The election of President Eliot, of Harvard university, being taken by most of those in attendance to mean that there will be no further competition by other would-be aspirants for the honor.

The convention adopted resolutions, among which were the following:

"On account of the increased responsibilities placed on the bureau of education in the organization and administration of public school systems in the recently added territory of the United States, in successfully conducting an extensive system of Indian schools, and in aiding the various states and territories in securing good and efficient school systems, we urge upon congress the necessity for organizing the bureau upon broader lines, and clothing the commissioner of education with higher and more definite powers. We believe that the time has come for the recognition of the great importance of educational interests of the country in the conduct of state affairs by the organization of the department of education as an independent department, taking equal rank with other departments.

"It is apparent that familiarity with the English Bible, as a masterpiece of literature, is rapidly decreasing among the pupils in our schools. This is the direct result of a conception which regards the Bible as a theological book merely, and thereby leads to its exclusion from the schools of some states as a subject of reading and study. We hope and ask for such a change of public sentiment in this regard as will permit and encourage the English Bible, now honored by name in many school laws and state constitutions, to be read and studied as a literary work of the highest and purest type, side by side with the poetry and prose which it has inspired and in large part formed."

HELD ON BAIL.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Mrs. Aline Ellis O'Malley, wife of Professor Austin O'Malley, of South Bend, Ind., and William J. Hearin, of New York, were yesterday held to bail in the sum of $1,200 for trial on the charge of stealing jewelry valued at more than $1,000 from Dr. Joseph O'Malley, of this city, Mrs. O'Malley's brother-in-law. William Ellis, of New York, Mrs. O'Malley's father was present, and furnished the security, the bond being signed by a local trust company. Mrs. O'Malley was released immediately after the hearing, but Hearin's bail was not entered until last night, when he was given his freedom.

At a preliminary hearing last week Mrs. O'Malley and Hearin were committed to the county prison in default of $1,200 bail. At yesterday's hearing no new evidence was presented, but the magistrate decided that a prima facie case had been made out at the previous hearing, which necessitated holding the defendants for trial.

BRIGHT ACQUITTED.

London, July 9.—The trial of Charles Bright, the civil engineer of Sandusky, O., charged with concealing $500,000 in connection with bankruptcy proceedings ended to-day and resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Bright.

J. F. Mereno, who was formerly attached to the United States legations at Paris and at Madrid, and R. G. Fudge, the secretary of Bright's companies, who were charged with being accessories in the alleged conspiracy to defraud creditors of Bright, were also acquitted.

BRAGG'S CRITICISM.

Washington, July 14.—The criticism of the Cuban people ascribed in a publication this morning to Gen. Bragg, United States consular agent at Havana, has not been officially brought to the attention of the state department, and until it is, there will be no action in the case. Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, spent the day in one of the suburban resorts, and consequently did not call at the department. It will be for him, if any one, to make complaint. Then the natural course will be to call upon Gen. Bragg for an explanation, and if he admits the authenticity of the quotation, and the Cuban government so desires, he must be relieved.

Famous Stallion Dead.

Beatrice, Neb., July 9.—Linden Tree, the celebrated pure bred Arabian stallion given by the Sultan of Turkey to General Grant, and by him given to M. W. Colby, now adjutant general of the state militia, died last night of old age. He was 30 years old.

Pope Hears of Feban's Death.

Rome, July 15.—Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, only this morning informed the pope of the death of Archbishop Patrick A. Feban, of Chicago. The pope was much grieved and retired to pray for the repose of the late archbishop's soul.

FREIGHT STRIKE.

The Chicago Truck Drivers Join In the Movement.

Chicago, July 12.—Members of the Truck Drivers' union, as individuals, in sympathy with the striking freight handlers, refused to haul freight this morning and every freight house in the city is tied up. The men took out their wagons, as usual, in many instances, and to drive them to the warehouses only to block the entrances and exits. Fully one hundred drivers went in this way to the freight house of the Illinois Central. They backed their teams up against the platforms and proceeded to wait. They chatted and smoked, but would handle no freight.

Most of the truckmen who visited the depots were from South Water street, where vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, poultry and the like are dealt in by wholesalers. The other truckmen, it is said, in many instances, refused to take out their trucks at all, or, having done so, drove to the headquarters of their union and begged permission to refrain from work. They pleaded as an excuse that they feared personal violence at the hands of freight handlers on picket duty, such as befell a number of teamsters yesterday.

J. Thompson, secretary of the union, told the men that it was their duty to work as long as work was possible, but his arguments were not successful. The allegation of fear on the part of the teamsters is believed to be merely an excuse. The real reason, many of the men admitted, was that the truckmen desired to aid the striking freight handlers and would not deliver or receive freight to or from the non-union men at present in the warehouses.

Chicago, July 14.—The second week of the freight handlers' strike began to-day with 20,000 men idle and shipping at a standstill. The warehouses, ordinarily a hive of industry, were almost as quiet as they were yesterday so far as regular business was concerned. At a distance from each warehouse was a company of pickets posted, to keep freight from entering or leaving the sheds. Nearer the depots were guards of police, on duty to protect the men in the warehouses and to quell any disturbances which might arise.

Gangs of non-union men brought into the city to take the places of the strikers, lounged about the warehouses or in their cars, with scarcely anything to do.

President Curran, of the Freight Handlers' Union, appointed committees to visit the various railroads. But his proposition had reverted to the original one, further than ever from the ideas of the railroad managers, and no hope was expressed that a settlement would be made to-day, or even this week. The line between the opposing parties was plainly drawn to-day, and no movement of either side was made to cross it.

Wholesale houses made practically no attempt to send out freight or to receive it. These big establishments were all but closed down. The strike has cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars already, and they stand to lose millions should the conditions which obtained this morning continue. The loss in wages to the striking freight handlers and their sympathizers, the teamsters, to the railroads and other lines of business is roughly estimated at considerably over $1,000,000 a day. The situation is admittedly very grave.

Commission merchants on South Water street declared that usually animated market dead. In times of commercial peace this street is one of the most congested in the world. To-day in front of many of the stores there was not a wagon and scarcely a crate, box or barrel of produce. Some had a few berries brought by boat from Michigan and Wisconsin, but these were about the only fresh arrivals. Thirty cars of highly perishable stuff was reported on the tracks, while many more cars containing commodities which will last a few days longer lay abandoned. Of to-day's arrivals by rail only three carloads were cared for promptly. These contained live poultry. It was said that the humane society would not allow them to perish and a permit was secured to take them to South Water street.

One wholesaler had a carload of Georgia peaches on sale. The peaches came in Saturday by rail, but the teamsters refused to haul anything from the railroads. The dealer thereupon shipped the car around the lake to St. Joseph, Mich., where the consignment was transferred to a boat and reached here this morning.

President Field of the Knickerbocker Ice company, stated to-day that the ice men were hauling ice everywhere, including the railway depots and to cars. This was denied by some of the strikers.

The conference between committees of the men and the railways progressed generally came to naught. Even when President Curran told the committeemen to accept 17½c, a modification of his earlier instructions, no progress was made. A man familiar with the employers' side of the fight said: "The situation among the railroads is about this: The western roads are swearing mad for the most part, and won't budge an inch; the eastern people generally want more time to consider. I suppose this is because they have to do considerable conferring with New York, where most of them have their headquarters. The railroads claim to have enough men in their warehouses to handle all business brought to them. They stand to lose considerable, but it is nothing to what Chicago wholesalers are losing."

MOVING SIDEWALKS.

New York, July 12.—It is learned that behind the plan to equip the Brooklyn bridge with moving sidewalks are names of men to conjure with. Among these men are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stuyvesant Fish, E. P. Ripley, George W. Young, Moses Taylor Pyne, S. S. Palmer, John O'Rourke and half a dozen others, all well known in railroad and financial worlds.

It has been agreed by the representatives of these men that they will not only equip the bridge with moving sidewalks at their own expense, but will pay the city $150,000 a year for the privilege of operating them. They have agreed to charge not more than 1 cent a person for each crossing.

According to the plans drawn by George S. Morrison, the company's consulting engineer, there will be four speeds in the sidewalks. The outer rim, on which the passenger will first step, will move at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour, the second at five miles an hour, the third at seven and one-half miles, and the fourth and main belt at ten miles an hour.

One of the company's chief arguments is that the present conditions can be more certainly and quickly remedied by its plan than by any other that has been suggested. In less than a year, they promise, more than 70,000 persons will be able to cross the bridge every hour, without crowding and with a seat for every passenger. More than that, they declare, if the time saved by each person crossing were multiplied by the number of persons who make the trip every day the total would be so astonishing as to stagger anyone who has not made the computation.

It is proposed to operate the moving sidewalk for about ten out of the twenty-four hours, during the times of the greatest crush of passengers, and to operate the trolley cars as at present the remain der of the time, thus giving opportunity to inspect the sidewalk and keep it in perfect operating condition.

Sent to Jail.

Paterson, N. J., July 9.—Nine striking dyers' helpers were arrested here and sentenced to ten days in jail each on the charge of throwing stones at non-union men.

CHAFFEE RELIEVED.

Gen. Davis Takes Command of Army in the Philippines.

Washington, July 14.—General Chaffee has been relieved of command in the Philippines and ordered to the command of the department of the east, by an order issued to-day by Secretary Root. The order reads as follows:

"By direction of the President, Major General Geo. W. Davis will relieve Major General Chaffee of the command of the division of the Philippines, September 20, 1902."

On being relieved General Chaffee will, with his authorized aides, repair to Governor's Island, New York, and assume commapd of the department of the east.

MUST ANSWER CHARGES.

Manila, July 9.—General Chaffee has ordered Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, of the First cavalry, to Manila for trial by court martial on the charge of alleged cruelty to natives of Tayabas province.

The charges arise from the Gardiner inquiry. It is claimed that Hickman ducked two natives in a stream in order to obtain information. He is further charged with having ducked a third native, who died from maltreatment. The military officials say that proof of the latter charge is doubtful.

The court martial, presided over by Gen. William N. Bisbee, which is trying Capt. James A. Ryan, of the Fifteenth cavalry, on the charge of unnecessary severity to natives, will try Lieut. Hickman.

The defense in the Ryan court martial closed to-day. The arguments will be heard Saturday.

The defense offered much testimony and many documents to show that a state of insurrection existed at Jiminez, Mindsnao, and that Capt. Ryan was justified in using force to obtain information, protect his command and pursue the enemy. It was shown that the two natives who were "treated" communicated with the enemy, giving information regarding the American supplies.

Second Lieut. Charles Burnett, of the Fifteenth cavalry, and Surgeon Major Peter R. Egan, testified that they took the same treatment as administered to the natives and that they did not suffer therefrom.

RYAN COURT MARTIAL.

Manila, July 12.—The court martial of Captain James A. Ryan, of the Fifteenth cavalry, on the charge of unnecessary severity to natives is concluded. It is believed that he will be acquitted. The accused, during yesterday's proceedings, made a lengthy statement, defending his actions, and Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, counsel for the captain, strongly pleaded for his exoneration. He contended that the "water cure" was not torture and asserted that its use had saved more American and Filipino lives than any other expedient of the campaign. The major scored Judge Rhode for making a report that he was unable to substantiate and quoted a score of orders for the execution of guerillas during the civil war to justify Captain Ryan.

General Maxilon, who has been convicted of treason at Cebu, Island of Cebu, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000. General Noriso, who was jointly charged with General Maxilon, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a similar fine.

General Davis has turned over the command of the American troops in Mindanao island to General Sumner. The two generals are visiting Camp Vickers, where the Americans face the Moros.

The spread of cholera has slightly decreased, possibly on account of the rain. The totals since the outbreak are: Manila, 2,181 cases and 1,718 deaths. Provinces, 12,476 cases and 9,357 deaths.

WALLER AND DAY.

Washington, July 14.—The incoming Philippine mail brings the full printed record of the proceedings in the court martial cases of Major Littleton Waller and Lieut. John Horace Arthur Day, of the Marine corps, growing out of the killing of some native bearers, or Cargadores, in Samar.

The record shows that Major Waller was acquitted of the charge of murder, but that Gen. Chaffee, declaring that "there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case," disapproved the finding and acquittal with the exception that while Waller should not have been found guilty of murder, the court should have included a lesser offense.

Gen. Chaffee's endorsement is very strong, and he declares that with the exception of three who deserted, no overt acts were committed by the Cargadores, but on the contrary, those sent to their death continued to the last to carry the arms and ammunition of the men after they were no longer able to bear them, and to render, in their impassive way, such services as deepens the conviction that, without their assistance many of the marines who now survive would also have perished."

In the case of Lieut. Day, who also was acquitted, Gen. Chaffee disapproves the finding to the specification and charge of murder. He says that Lieut. Day should have known that his commanding officer, Major Waller, had for three weeks been under a test of mental and physical endurance such as few men are called upon to undergo; that he was sick with fever, his temperature 105, and his body covered with painful sores. Day was the only officer not sick on duty, and in the full possession of his faculties, and his plain duty was to counsel delay in the execution of the orders to kill the natives. Gen. Chaffee referred to the order of Major Waller as "tainted," and says "that it should have prompted him (Day) to a positive disobedience of the same. Notwithstanding the disapproval the two officers were released as they could not be tried twice for the same offense.

RETURN POSTAL CARDS.

Washington, July 11.—The commission consisting of the four assistant postmasters general, appointed by Postmaster General Payne, to consider the question of the establishment of a return postal card system, with postage to be paid upon the return of the card, has concluded its labors and will soon unite on a report favorable to

VATICAN'S ANSWER

To Taft Concerning Religious Affairs in the Philippines.

Rome, July 10.—The answer of the vatican to the note of Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour last night. As the vatican's reply is in French, it was translated by Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Major Porter, of the office of the judge advocate general of the army. It was telegraphed entire to Washington last night.

Since Judge Taft has been in Rome he has sent about 20,000 words by cable to the Washington authorities.

The answer of the vatican is compiled in the order of Judge Taft's note of July 3. First comes the note, which says that all the studies of the vatican were centered to render more clear, more precise and definite the conditions between the Holy See and the Philippine government. In fact the note begs that if something further with this intent can be proposed, that it be freely expressed, adding it would be considered with great pleasure.

The introduction proceeds in this tone until it comes to the question of the recall of the friars. It then says the vatican cannot accept the proposition to recall the frairs within the fixed period. Such recall not being justified by reasons of force majeure, it would be contrary to the rights guaranteed by the treaty of Paris, and would put the Holy See in conflict with Spain. It asks: "If the United States cannot order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated and party inexact?" However, the vatican promises that it will try to introduce into the Philippine clergy other nationalities, especially Americans, gradually, as they are found ready or are adapted to the purpose.

The note agrees that the friars shall not return to the parishes they left, and where their presence would provoke trouble.

The note ends by saying that the pope is willing that the school question in the Philippines be not insisted upon now, but that his holiness hopes his representative in Manila may have an understanding with Judge Taft on this point, which is of capital importance in a country almost exclusively Catholic.

The contract which the vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties, and shall comprise twelve articles.

The first article says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the Holy See acting as intermediary.

The second article describes what are the agricultural lands to be bought.

The third article says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations, the friars will sell their share.

The fourth article establishes a tribunal of arbiters to be composed of five members, two of whom are to be chosen by the vatican, two by the Philippine government, and the fifth member by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth member, he shall be chosen, in common accord, by the pope and President Roosevelt.

The fifth article provides that the work of the arbiters shall begin January 1, 1903.

The sixth article refers to title deeds, these will be transferred to the Philippine government.

Article seven sets forth that payment is to be made in Mexican dollars in the period of time proposed by Judge Taft in his note of July 3, interest during the period of payment accruing at 4 per cent.

Article eight deals with the transfer to the church of ancient crown lands, with ecclesiastical buildings on them.

The ninth article proposes amicable accord in the matter of the existing charitable or educational trusts which are in dispute. In the event of failing to agree in these matters, recourse is to be had to the same arbiters, to whom will also be submitted the case of the medical college of San Jose at Manila.

The tenth article provides for arbitration as to the indemnity the United States shall pay for the ecclestical buildings used during the war in the Philippines.

According to the eleventh article, the expenses of the tribunal of arbiters is to be paid by the Philippine government.

Article twelve declares that the Holy See, in the sphere of action which is in its competence, shall use all its influence for the pacification of the Philippine islands and in favor of their adhesion to the established government, and that it shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

STANDS PAT.

Uncle Sam Insists That the Friars Must Go

Oyster Bay July 14.—The President spent most of Sunday with Secretary Root considering the Pope's reply regarding the question of the friars in the Philippines.

No statement of the conclusion reached by the President and Secretary Root could be obtained at Sagamore Hill, but, unofficially, it is understood that a note is being drafted in response to that transmitted by the Pope through Governor Taft to the administration. It is likely that the reply of this government will be sent to the Vatican authorities through Governor Taft. Ample assurance is given that the United States will take strong ground in support of its contention that the friars must be eliminated from the Philippines. It is absolutely certain that no official statement of any phase of the situation will be made public until the negotiations with the Vatican have been concluded and then the announcement will be made from Washington.

Washington, July 14.—It was learned here to-day that the reply of Secretary Root to the dispatch of Governor Taft has already been cabled to Rome. It is in the nature of instructions as to what rejoinder shall be made to the Vatican, in answer to its first general reply to Gov. Taft.

These instructions to Gov. Taft were prepared before Secretary Root left Washington, but were deemed of such importance that submission to the President was thought desirable. The position of the United States is unchanged and the instructions of Secretary Root issued before Governor Taft went to Rome, are adhered to in every essential. The important point of these instructions were that the friars should be withdarwn and upon this question the administration remains firm. The rejoinder is a diplomatic document, and couched in such language that there will be a continuation of the negotiations.

ROME'S DELAY.

Rome, July 12.—There is apparently a disposition on the part of the vatican to take advantage of the Philippine question to forward its desire for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The vatican authorities hope that the question of the purchase of the Friers' lands and other matters involving the payment of money will render indispensible the continuance of relations initiated by Governor Taft for at least two years, while they are also hopeful of reserving the question of the withdrawal of the Friars from the islands so as to prolong these relations even longer.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

NOT PROSELYTING.

Secretary Root Denies the Charges With Great Emphasis.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Root has addressed a letter to persons complaining that teachers in the Philippines have been proselyting and attempting to convert Catholics to the Protestant faith. It is as follows:

"I beg to advise you that on the 5th of July, Vice Governor Wright, the acting governor of the Philippines, was requested to report by cable the facts bearing upon the charge, which has recently been extensively circulated, that official positions in the public school service in the Philippines have been used for proselyting purposes, especial reference being made to an article which had just appeared in the Catholic Times.

"The following dispatch has now been received from Governor Wright:

"'Manila, July 9, 1902.

"'Secretary of War, Washington:

"'Ref-rring to telegram from your office of 6th inst., charges made by Catholic Times unfounded in every essential particular. Untrue that nearly all American teachers are Protestant preachers and proselyters. The fact is one division superintendent was preaching in the United States a short time, then became teacher. Possibly two or three similar instances among teachers. Bryan, head of normal school, was never clergyman and never evicted a pupil here or anywhere. There are now two American Catholic teachers in school of instruction (normal school) and five in Manila city schools. Native teachers in city numbering 140, all Catholic. Untrue that teachers of normal schools are proselyting and that school graduates only Protestants. Exceptional that any graduate is other than Catholic. Untrue Filipino is taught Protestantism bringing enlightenment, and Catholicism ignorance and tyranny. No reason to suppose that Stone, superintendent, and Oliver, principal Manila schools, bigoted or anti-Catholic. Both deny it, as also the statement that graduates of Catholic university have been refused place in Manila and sent into the wilderness. Private secretary of Commissioner Moses Catholic, also private secretary of Atkinson, general superintendent of public instruction, also three division superintendents. Have shown your cable to Rev. William D. McKinnon, Catholic priest, a member of the advisory board of general instruction, who confirms the statement of facts made by me above. Law to inaugurate public school system forbids religious instruction in schools or school buildings by teachers, but allows same three days per week in school buildings, by priests or preacher, out of school hours, upon request of parents (see section 16, act 74). This intended as concession to Catholic sentiment. There are about 3,400 native teachers employed in the islands, all of whom are Catholics. Teachers selected without reference to religion and not allowed to preach or teach religion in schools. No discrimination against Catholic teachers. to report.'WRIGHT.'

"You will observe that statements of this dispatch were confirmed by Father McKinnon, a priest officially connected with the public school system, and having the most thorough familiarity with the existing conditions in the Philippines, and who was formerly secretary to Archbishop Chappelle, the direct representative of the Holy See in the Philippines. The statements of the dispatch appear to be further confirmed by remarks which are published in the newspapers this morning, as made by Archbishop Ireland, in a speech delivered at a convention of the National Educational Association at Minneapolis."

The secretary then quotes from the address of Archbishop Ireland and continues:

"None of the prelates of the Roman Catholic church whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of their church and who are familiar with the facts have made any such charges as are referred to in the inquiry addressed to Governor Wright, and in his answer above quoted. I am confident that they know better what the true facts are than the unknown and irresponsible sources of these adverse statements.

"It is the purpose of the Philippine government to maintain in the archipelago the same kind of free non-sectarian instruction which exists in the United States, and which has proved to be for the interest of religion and all religions. The government means, so far as it possibly can, to give education to the people of the islands, and it will do this without any discrimination for or against any church or sect. It does not mean that any officer or teacher of the public school system shall use his position to build up or pull down any church whatever, whether Catholic or Protestant. The laws already enacted in the Philippine islands contain the following provisions:

"'No teacher or other person shall teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school established under this act. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section, he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service.

"'Conformity to this provision, in the spirit as well as in the letter, will be strictly required. I think the government of the Philippines is entitled to ask that citizens of the United States shall not assume, or believe upon mere rumor and unproved statements, that the government is not in good faith enforcing this law which it has made."

WILL NOT FAIL.

Washington, July 11.—The negotiations now in progress at the vatican respecting the Philippine friars and their lands will not fail. Of that the administration officials feel certain. It was realized at the beginning, when Governor Taft's instructions were framed, that they represented the extreme of our claims and that they did not preclude the idea of reasonable compromise by mutual concessions. The negotiations are proceeding in this spirit. The United States government will not secure everything it desired because even if the pope were disposed to concede those things the negotiations have developed the fact that although his power is theoretically unlimited in actuality the internal politics of the vatican impose conditions even upon the chief prelate of the church which he must observe. Therefore, the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the Philippines is not now expected, but it is believed that the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the administration.

DEWEY'S ORDERLY KILLED.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—Samuel Boyd, 24 years old, corporal in the United States marine corps, who was Admiral Dewey's orderly during the battle of Manila bay, was almost instantly killed last night by the Atlantic City special at Magruder station, Md. The admiral was notified and asked that a message of sympathy be sent to the unfortunate young man's parents in San Francisco.

PANAMA CANAL.

Modifying the Treaty With Colombia Giving the Right of Way.

Washington, July 11.—With the expectation of signing the treaty by which Colombia will confer all the necessary rights incident to the building of the Panama canal by the United States government, Senor Concha, the Colombia minister; Mr. Herran, first secretary of legation, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Panama Canal and Railway companies, are busily engaged in going over certain points in the treaty which must be modified before the instrument can be signed.

Neither the state department nor the Colombian officials here care to disclose the nature of the modifications which has now become necessary to make in the treaty, but it is understood that all of them, either directly or indirectly, involve the question of sovereignty.

The close study now in progress of the isthmian canal act and the treaty presented by the Colombian government develops apparently important differences and obscurities in the letter of the documents, which may not, however exist in their spirit. For instance, section 2 of the canal act authorizes the President to acquire from Colombia "perpetual control of a strip of land, which control shall include jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations"

From this portion of the act it would appear that the United States alone is to make police and sanitary regulations for the canal strip and establish judicial tribunals for their enforcement. Yet Article III. of the draft of the canal treaty provides for the creation of a joint committee by the government of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce police and sanitary regulations.

Article IV. of the treaty deals specifically with the question of soverignty, as follows:

"The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such right and privileges are to be exercised.

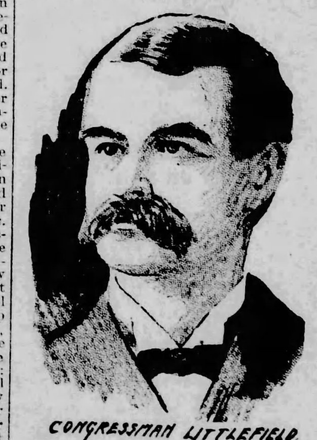
"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever, or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or any of the sister republics of Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and to promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence."

Briefly summing up, it now appears to be the task before the parties to the proposed convention to define, with absolute clarity, the extent and limits of the control or joint control to be exercised over the canal strip. For while control is not sovereignty, in the common acceptance of the terms, yet in practice the two often merge so closely as to defy identification and it has all along been recognized that any provision of the treaty which threatens, in any measure, the sovereignty of the South American republic over the canal land will not be acceptable to the Colombian congress.

Minister Concha has been in poor health during the spring and summer and contemplates a journey out of town to recuperate in the near future. It is confidently hoped that the treaty may be signed in the near future.

LITTLEFIELD WILL DRAFT ANTI-TRUST LAW

Washington, July 10.—Congressman Charles Edgar Littlefield, who, it has been asserted, will be requested by President Roosevelt to draft an anti-trust bill for consideration next congress, is the representative of the Second district of Maine and was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Dingley. Mr. Littlefield is a



CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD.

native of Lebanon, Me., and is 51 years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, became a member of the Maine legislature in 1885, and speaker in the following year. He served as attorney general of Maine from 1889 to 1893, and hence will be well equipped to do the work the President has selected for him. Incidentally, Mr. Littlefield is regarded as probably the ablest political economist in congress.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Washington, July 14.—The report of Chief Examiner A. R. Servern, of the civil service commission, for the year 1901, has just been made public. The following extract gives an idea of the extent of this branch of the work done by the commission.

In this period 48,698 competitors were examined. Of these 21,025 were for the departmental branch of the service, of whom 15,779 passed and 5,249 failed, 3,433 were for the custom houses, of whom 2,854 passed, and 577 failed; 449 were for the internal revenue offices ,of whom 252 passed and 197 failed; 1,709 were for the force of the public printer, of whom 1,554 passed and 153 failed, and 20,901 were for appointment in the different classified postoffices, of whom 12,749 passed, and 8,152 failed. There were 752 persons, already in the classified services who were examined for transfer, of whom 173 passed and 79 failed. There were 321 persons examined for promotion, of whom 158 passed, and 163 failed, making a total of 48,698 persons examined for the classified service, of whom 33,521 passed and 14,572 failed. During this period 166 persons were examined for the District of Columbia service, of whom 49 passed and 117 failed, and 439 were examined for service under the Philippine commission, of whom 169 passed and 270 failed. This is an increase of more than four per cent over the total number examined in the previous year, which was 46,602.

Merriam Gets It.

Washington, July 14.—The President has issued a commission to Director Merriam under the new permanent census law as director of the census.

WHEATON RETIRED.

Veteran Army Man Makes Way for Another.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, July 15.—With the retirement of Major General Lloyd Wheaton, who reached the age limit of 64 years today, the government loses one of its ablest and most honorable and useful servants. General Wheaton retires after forty-one years of military service—first in 1861 with the Eighth Illinois infantry in the civil war, afterward on the Indian frontier, then in the Spanish-American war and lastly in the Philippines, where he distinguished himself by gallant service. He arrived at Manila February 23, 1899, and was soon given command of the department of north Philippines. It was he who originated the idea of "zones of protection," which greatly facilitated the work of subduing the insurgent forces.

Accompanying the order from General Chaffee which released General Wheaton of his command was the following tribute in recognition of his long years of excellent service: "As an instance of military service where heart and mind have united in joyous endeavor for more than forty-one years to serve his country honestly, faithfully, faultlessly to the end of his allotted time the division commander invites the attention of all officers and soldiers of the command to the splendid record of General Wheaton."

JOHN C. BATES-USA.

General Wheaton is now in Chicago, in which city, it is understood, he is to make his future home.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Major General Wheaton is to be filled by the promotion of Brigadier General John C. Bates. General Bates was born in Missouri and entered the army as first lieutenant of infantry, May 14, 1861, rising by regular meritorious services in the field leading up to the fall of Richmond, rising to the grade of colonel. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers and accompanied General Shafter to Santiago where he was promoted to Major General of Volunteers. Later he went to the Philippines, negotiated for the extension of American sovereignty to the Jolo group of islands and brought about the surrender of Trias, the only lieutenant general of the insurgent army. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1901. General Bates will retire for age in 1906.

GENERAL WOOD

Mentioned as Probable Head of Canal Commission.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 15.—The President has invited General Leonard Wood to visit him at Sagamore Hill, early in August. General Wood is one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends and the President entertains a high regard for his executive ability. On account of that fact, General Wood is mentioned as a probable member of the isthmian canal commission to have general charge of the canal construction. It is understood to be not unlikely that he may be appointed as the head of the commission.

Washington, July 15.—If the President should decide that Gen. Wood is to be appointed to a place on the isthmian canal commission, it will mean that his Cuban administration will be investigated by the senate. Senator Hanna and other Republicans, would not let such an opportunity pass without making a complete and thorough investigation. This information comes from sources which can not be questioned.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

Washington, July 12.—A bulletin has been issued by the census office giving statistics of the manufacture of clothing for men, women and children in factories of the United States. The report places the number of establishments in which clothing is made at 48,497, with a capital of $384,969,634.

The value of products is returned at $864,509,370. There were 506,309 wage earners, who were paid $186,995,568; $83,043,787 was expended for miscellaneous expenses, and $423,676,820 for materials used.

The bulletin contains the following regarding the "sweating" system:

"The sweating system is made possible through the unlimited over supply of cheap labor created by the hordes of illiterate persons who immigrate to this country and who, on their arrival, are not fit for any work which requires skill. Coming here without means of subsistence they naturally drift into work which requires no previous experience and no knowledge of the language. Formerly it required several years to learn the trade, but, under the present system, when one person performs only a very minute detail of the work, the clothing industry has become a haven of refuge for these people, as they are able to learn it in a very short time. Until the manufacturers perceive that their interests will be better served by having their work done under their own supervision in factories of their own the conditions under which ready-made clothing is produced will, probably, be little changed.

"A trend toward better conditions has appeared during the last few years. Though the largest part of ready-made clothing is still made by contractors, the system of sub-contracting has been, in part, abolished, and the contractors have been compelled to furnish healthier workrooms for their workers. Several large manufacturers have begun making their own clothing in their own factories."

King Edward's Condition.

London, July 14.—Following is the bulletin on King Edward's condition posted at 10 o'clock this morning at Buckingham Palace:

"The King continues to progress satisfactorily. His general condition is excellent and the wound is healing well."

Kansas Miners on Strike.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 14.—Two hundred coal miners at the Carr mine went on strike to-day. Two weeks ago the miners discharged their check weighman, but demanded that the company give him work as a miner. This the company refused to do . No question of wages is involved.

CHAFFEE TO HEAD?

His Transfer to Most Important Department Looks Like It.

Washington, July 15.—Army officers are asking what this sudden transfer of General Chaffee means. It is recalled that Lieuteant-General Miles will reach the retiring age on August 8, 1903, thus leaving Young the senior officer of the army, and in direct line to the succession as lieuteant-general. All recent speculation in regard to the successor of Miles named Young as the probable lieutenant-general, but the bringing of Chaffee to New York at this time and placing him in command of the largest and most important military department, has given rise to the suggestion that Chaffee is likely to become lieutenant-general when Miles retires. General Young will retire for age January 9, 1904, five months after the retirement of Miles, while Chaffee will remain on the active list until April 4, 1906. If made lieutenant-general upon Miles' retirement, Young would have only five months to serve, so that, in any event, Chaffee will become lieutenant-general, if seniority be observed, within six months after Miles retires. The fact that Young has only five months to serve after Miles goes out may induce the President to promote that officer and immediately retire him, thus making way for Chaffee, whose superior abilities and distinguished service entitle him to the advancement.

STEEL TRUST VALUE

Schwab Puts the Total Amount at $1,400,000,000.

Newark, N. J., July 15.—The answer of the United States Steel corporation to the suit designed to prevent the $200,000,000 bond conversion plan brought by J. Aspinwell Hodge, William H. Curtis and Bernard Smith, was filed to-day. The suit is based on the contention that the corporation's assets do not equal the amount of its preferred stock, and that therefore it cannot proceed as intended, under the act of 1902. The answer, which is supported by an affidavit of Charles Schwab, states that the assets will amount to more than the entire stock, bonds, common and preferred or more than $1,400,000,000. Mr. Schwab, in his affidavit, maintains that his position is such as to give him knowledge of the actual worth of the properties and lists his estimates of their value. He says among other things that the earnings of the corporation in the fifteen months of its existence have been in excess of ten per cent of the entire capital stock.

Mr. Schwab's answer contains the following statement of the value of the corporation's property, which estimate, he says, he regards as below its real value:

Iron and Bessemir ore properties, $700,000.

Plants, mills, fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools and real estate, $300,000,000.

Coal and coke fields, (87,589 acres), $100,000,000.

Transportation properties, including railroads (1,467 miles), terminals, docks, shops (112), equipment (23,185 cars and 428 locomotives), etc., $80,000,000.

Blast furnaces, $48,000,000; natural gas fields, $20,000,000; limestone properties, $4,000,000; cash and cash assets as of June 1, 192, $148,291,000; total, $1,400,291,000.

Mr. Schwab calls attention to the value of $320,000,000 placed on the Carnegie properties, as a result of the Frick litigation. It is set forth also that the present fixed charges of the United States steel corporation are five per cent per annum on $303,757,000 of bonds and annual sinking fund of $3,004,000 making an annual charge of $18,227,850, and that when the proposed issue of second mortgage bonds is outstanding, namely $250,000,000 at 5 per cent, together with an annual sinking fund of $1,010,000, the total fixed charges of the United States steel corporation for interest and bond sinking funds will be $31,737,850, to provide which Mr. Schwab says the corporation is now earning at the rate of $140,000,000 per annum net.

"The profit of the United States Steel corporation," the affidavit continues, "could be reduced more than 75 per cent and there would still be ample funds to pay the interest and sinking funds upon the first and second mortgage bonds. Instead of a margin of 2 per cent, as intimated in the affidavit of Smith, there is a margin of 75 per cent before the solvency or financial ability of the steel corporation can possible be questioned."

Other affidavits corroborative of Mr. Schwab's estimate on the company's properties were presented by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation's executive committee, James Gayley, vice-president; John Birkinbine, a consulting engineer; Thomas Linch, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company; Wm. Nelson Page, president of the Gayley Mountain Coal company; James H. Reed, president of the Pittsburg, Bessemir and Lake Erie Railway company, and Richard Trimble, secretary of the United States Steel corporation.

WHEATON AT HOME.

Peoria, Ill., July 12.—Major-General Lloyd Wheaton, who went forth from this city to war 41 years ago, returned yesterday and received a reception, thousands turning out to pay him honor. He was greeted at the depot by a salute of thirteen guns. After luncheon a military parade was given through the streets of the business section of the city. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Bryan, Congressman Croff, Attorney John Daly and J. R. Conway. General Wheaton responded in a soldierly way, guarding his speech carefully. He made the statement that the United States, should its citizens so desire, could dominate over one-third of the earth.

The distinguished visitor was further entertained socially to-day. He will return to Chicago at midnight. He was accompanied here by Mrs. Wheaton, Miss Deul, and his aides, Captain C. R. Howland and Captain L. H. Bash.

Killed in Car Accident.

New York, July 15.—One man was killed and four others were seriously injured by a collision between a trolley car and a carriage in which the men were riding at Carnarsie, L. I., early this morning. The man who was killed was Nepune Skidmore, of Brooklyn.

The Markets.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

New York, July 12.—Warmer and more settled weather in many sections has helped seasonable trade and made it possible to ascertain that the earlier reports of grain crop damage from rains were rather exaggerated. Among the industries iron and steel still rank first in activity, and the chief source of complaint is the scarcity of fuel, both coal and coke, limiting pig iron production at a critical period. The labor situation has improved if anything. Railway earnings thus far reported for June (the anthracite roads excepted) show an aggregate of 8 per cent over last year, and all reports as to probable crops and trade point to the maintainance of a heavy tonnage. The strength of food prices, particularly of cereals and meats, are based on small, immediately available supplies, rather than fears of possible future shortage. Except for wheat, highest prices paid for ten to twenty years past at this time are being paid. Textiles and other manufactured goods tend lower and thus affect the general level of values. The ability to pay the prices ruling in the past year is one of the best evidences of the prosperity prevailing among all classes. A further light on this matter is shed by the reports from all parts of the country of enormous passenger traffic by rail and water during the first week of July. Failures are down to a lower summer minimum.

It is a significant fact, in view of recent crop damage talk, that the government report for July shows that winter wheat, oats, barley, rye and hay all improved in condition during June and spring wheat alone lost a trifle.

The bumper of corn, indicated in these columns for some time past, due to large acreage and good condition, seems measurably within sight, in view of the agricultural department report that most of the leading states are above 90. This report is taken to indicate not far from a 2,600,000,000 bushel crop, a total never hitherto reliably estimated. The wheat crop, despite drawbacks, promises still to be one-fifth above the ten year average, and the indicated oats production has never yet been equalled. The barley, rye, potato and fruit crops all promise better than a year ago.

Trade in seasonable goods at wholesale has been restricted, but warmer seasonable weather has helped retail business. Fall business has been of good proportions at the West, and clothing and shoes have done especially well at St. Louis. Shut downs of Schuylkill, Lehigh, Mahoning and Shenango Valley furnaces, because of lack of fuel, reduces the volume of iron production, when their full production could be advantageously handled. Rails are in unprecedented demand and 50 per cent of the country's production for next year has already been arrang d for. In structural shapes and other heavy forms, also, demand is eager, and six months' production is easily on the order books. Import arrivals of iron and billets are large. In some lines, however, notably tin plates, wire, sheets and bars, new business is slack. Hardware is in very active sale, a feature being the large business in fall lines already booked. Cotton goods are quiet at the East, after the recent price revisions. Some business for export to India is reported, but Chinese trade is quiet. Raw cotton has fluctuated with weather reports, while spot cotton has been unchanged. The Eastern woolen goods trade is in quite good shape.

Wool firm and working higher and spring woolens will, it is expected, open to 10 per cent, higher. Lumber is rather less active than of late, white pine particularly so, but stocks were small and no great decline is predicted.

Preliminary returns of export trade for the fiscal year show the smallest exports of breadstuffs for four years past, due to the shrinkage in corn and oats, more than offsetting probably the largest wheat shipments on record. High prices for cattle checked exports also, but provision shipments have broken all records. Cotton exports are 7.5 per cent. below last year's record-breaking total, but petroleum exports were never before equaled. The aggregate of the exports of breadstuffs, cattle, provisions, cotton and petroleum is 16 per cent. below last year, but still 1 per cent. larger than two years ago which was up to that time the greatest ever recorded."

Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending July 10, aggregated 4,404,115 bushels, against 3,211,215 bushels last week and 5,016,149 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregated 6,009,115 bushels against 7,541,241 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregate 185,131 bushels, against 127,969 bushels last week and 2,800,738 bushels last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 248,115 bushels, against 4,294,686 bushels last season.

Business failures for the week number 195, as against 138 last week and 199 in this week last year.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Washington, July 15.—The following is the weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Very favorable temperatures prevailed during the week ending July 14 in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, with the exception of the central and east gulf states, which have suffered somewhat from excessive heat.

The corn crop as a whole, in the principal corn states, has made very favorable progress, although needing cultivation in portions of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and lake region, as a result of continued rains, which have also reduced the acreage somewhat in Iowa. In the southern states, late corn has improved simewhat, btu the early crop is very poor. In New England, New York and North Dakota corn is very backward.

The winter wheat harvest is nearing completion, except in the northern portion of the winter wheat belt. The crop has experienced generally favorable conditions, except in the Missouri valley, where complaints continue of sprouting in stack and shock. On the North Pacific coast winter wheat is maturing nicely, and harvest will begin in Oregon in about ten days.

Spring wheat is now heading in the north portion of the spring wheat region, and the general outlook for this crop continues promising, although it is late in portions of Northern Minnesota. In Iowa, some of the crop has been damaged somewhat by rust, the outlook is less favorable.

Oats continue in promising condition, but lodging is reported quite extensively in Nebraska and Iowa, and to some extent in Ohio. Harvesting has been interrupted by wet weather in the lower Missouri valley, but has made good progress elsewhere.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 15.—Close—Wheat—Market has been rather active but weak and the close was soft and at the lowest. The feeling the early part was decidedly on the bear side. The short interest is very small and there is not enough cash demand to give support. The weather may showed clear over the entire country except near the lakes and was considered ideal for harvesting and growing crops.

Corn—There has been a big trade in corn with the market nervous and excited owing to the bad break in Chicago July. Rumors of all sort were heard but conservative traders seemed to favor the bear side and sold freely. Receipts getting better and quality better than expected. Weather favorable.

Oats—Market has been dull and has shared the general depression. Cash held firm and September fairly so considering the break of 1¼c in July. Receipts are beginning to be liberal in the northwest, more so than expected. Weather favorable and crop prospects good.

Following are the prices at the close: Corn—Cash, 65c; July, 65c; Sept., 65¼c; Dec., 45¼c.

Oats—Cash, 48c; July, 41½c; Sept., 29½c; new July, 46½c; new Sept., 31¾c.

Clover Seed—Oct., $5.05.

Following are the closing quotations:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day July 14 Close.
Cash	76¼	76¼	75¼	75¼	76¾
July	75¼	75¾	74¾	74¾	75
Sept.	73	73	71¾	71¾	73¼
Dec.					73¼
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
July	74½	74¾	73¼	73½	75
Sept.	72⅝	72½	71⅛	71⅜	72⅝
Dec.	72¾	73⅛	72⅛	72¾	73¼
Corn—					
July	80	80	65¼	65½	81
Sept.	61	61	59⅝	59⅝	61
Dec.	46⅜	46⅜	46	46⅛	46⅜
Oats—					
July	42½	42½	41¼	41½	43
Sept.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	29¾
Dec.	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¾
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
July	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾	82
Sept.	77⅞	78	77	77⅛	78¼
Dec.	78¼	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	78½
Corn—					
July	70⅝	70⅝	69½	69¾	71⅜
Sept.	64⅝	64⅝	63½	63½	64⅞
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	70¼	70¼	70	70	70⅝
September	69⅝	70	69¼	69¼	70⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	....	70⅛
September	....	....	....	74⅜	75⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	71⅜	72⅛
September	....	....	....	72⅜	72⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS					
Pork—					
July	$18.55	$18.55	$18.47	$18.47	$18.47
September	18.75	18.77	18.62	18.62-65	18.67
January	16.75	16.75	16.60	16.60	16.65
Lard—					
July	11.40	11.40	11.20	11.20	11.42
September	11.45	11.50	11.20	11.22	11.42
January	9.40	9.40	9.27	9.30	9.30
Ribs—					
July	10.80	....	....	10.80	10.80
September	10.95	11.00	10.85	10.85	10.85-87
January	8.55	....	....	8.55	8.60

Chicago.

Finley Barrell & Co.'s daily grain letter to W. W. Marsh:

Chicago, July 15.—Wheat has been weak, selling off over a cent and not recovering. There was much against the bulls — fine weather, large receipts, weak cables and small clearances.

Liverpool was ¼d to 1d lower; Paris off equal to 1¼ to 2 c.

There was a perfect weather map, and the forecast for clear weather Wednesday day. Broomhall reported weather in England fine, and the spot demand poor.

There was a stubborn fight around 72c for September.

There was enough stop loss selling to send the September temporarily to 71¾c.

Harris-Gates were large buyers at 72c.

Corn—The break in the July corn price from 80 to 65½ has been the feature today. The other futures are off a fraction in sympathy.

The July break was the result of the withdrawal of all support and when the receivers and elevator people put their cash corn in market it went to pieces.

There were 827 cars with 28c contract, and there were from all sources about 500,000 bushels contract corn this morning.

The break was hastened by the application for a marginal price, something which will be fixed after a hearing this afternoon.

Oats have been weak, futures off 3c to almost 2c and the July off the most.

The fine weather started the market lower and the corn break kept it going.

There was a weak cash market with the No. white anywhere from 50 to 53c and with the average about 51½c. There has been liberal selling by longs.

Provisions opened higher. A feature was the gain on the September of the October lard. Top prices were not held. The corn break had its influence.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, July 15.—Noon.—Money on call nominally at 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills as $4.87½@4.88 for demand, and at $4.83½@4.83¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86@4.86½ and $4.88½@4.89. Commercial bills, $4.84@4.84¾. Bar silver, 53c. Mexican dollars, 41¾c.

New York, July 15.—Wall St.—There was an active opening demand for the grangers, Southwesterns and Pacifics. Prices throughout the list showed advances with one or two exceptions. Atchison sold from 68 to 69¾ on the transfer of 4,000 shares, compared with 68¾ at the close last night. The purchase of 100 shares of St. Paul carried it up 1¾. Denver and Rio Grande pfd. rose about a point and North American 1¾.

On very active trading gains were established of 2¾ in Great Northern pfd., 2¾ in Chicago & Alton, 2 in St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pfd., North American and Anaconda, and 1 to 1⅝ in the St. Paul stocks, the Atchisons, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Lake Erie & western, Manhattan, St. Louis Southwestern and Pacific Mail. General Electric sold 189¾. The stock closed yesterday 215. Profit taking was large in Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific and carried them below last night. The whole market then reacted a sharp fraction. New York Central lost 1¾ and Northwestern 1½. Missouri Pacific then rose a point over last night.

Dealings became very active again, but the movement was irregular. Profit taking went on at various points while stocks were bid up elsewhere. St. Paul, Rock Island, Denver and Rio Grande, pfd., North American and Anaconda reacted a point or more from the best. New York Central recovered fully, but yielded again and Illinois Central which had fallen to 165 rose to 166½ and then sagged again under yesterday's close. New Haven advanced 2¾ and Northwestern fell 2¾. Amalgamated and Sugar were lifted 1¾ on active dealings and the steady absorption of Chicago & Alton stocks carried their gains to 4¾ and 7¾ respectively. The Union Pacific pfd., Chicago Terminal pfd., Pacific Coast and St. Louis Southwestern pfd. also gained a point each. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Prices fell steadily during the noon hour, causing reactions from the best of 1 to 2 points, and driving some of the leaders below yesterday's close. When the selling movement ceased the market only came very dull. New Haven increased its gain 8¾ to 240.

The market was feverish and made occasional rallies but gravitated lower. Missouri Pacific got more than a point under yesterday. New York Central 1¾, Canada Southern 1¾ and Northwestern 4¼. Early gains were wiped out. The market ste